Names of Algonquin

Stories Behind the Lake and Place Names of Algonquin Provincial Park

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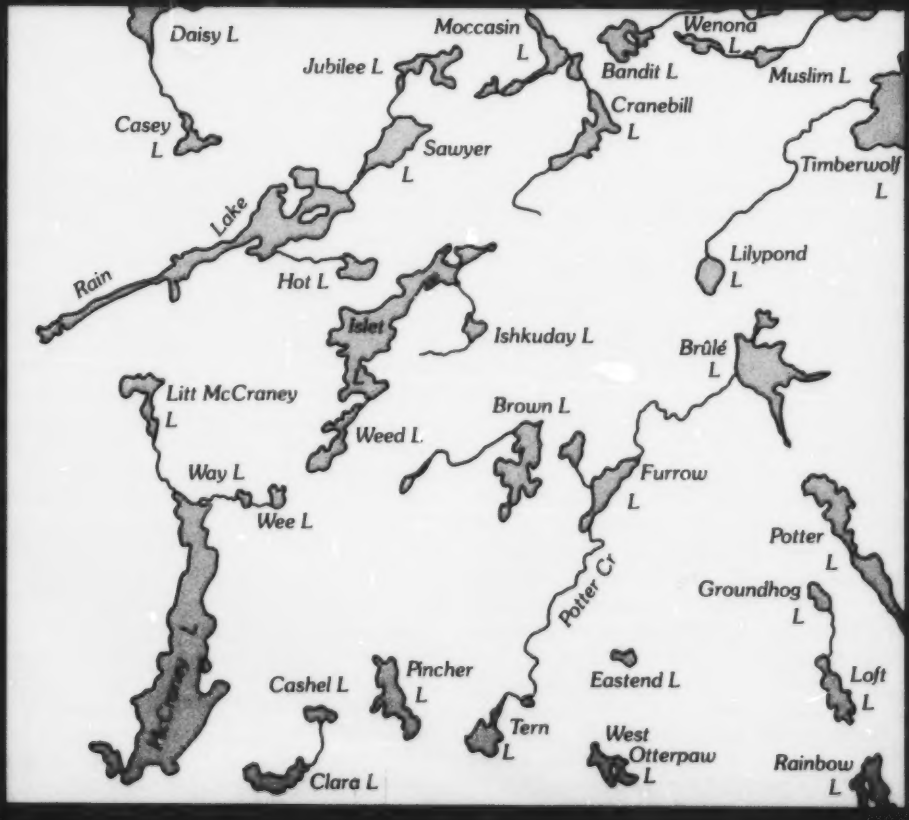

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Stories Behind the Lake and Place Names of Algonquin Provincial Park

1991

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Introduction

One of the fascinations of a map of Algonquin Park is the variety of names, especially lake names. Words of Indian, French and English origin appear, sometimes on neighbouring features as in the case of Maple Lake and Erables ("maples") Lake. Names descriptive of the lake itself (Round Island, Longer) share the map with the names of people: Louisa, Joe, Dickson. Other names appear to mark some event: Lost Dog, Lost Coin, Burnt Island, or to remind us of the Park's wildlife: Fawn, Littledoe, Whiskeyjack, Coral-root. What stories lie behind these names? Of the more than 1500 named features in Algonquin Park, this publication traces the origin or meaning of some 420. Unfortunately, the origin of many other names, even those given in this century, was unrecorded and remains unknown. In a region of continuous settlement, stories behind the naming of natural features are often handed down from generation to generation, and the origins can be determined through interviews with the residents. The virtual lack of continuous occupation in Algonquin Park makes this approach impracticable.

The naming of features in the area that now comprises the Park can however be divided into fairly distinct episodes. The oldest names, of course, were given by the groups of Indians who trapped and hunted over the area. Only a few of these names, such as Opeongo and Kioshkokwi, are still found on maps, and even these are often contractions of the proper expression. Other names, such as Lavieille, may be translations from the Indian designation. Indian names which are obviously not indigenous include Tecumseh, Hiawatha and Minnehaha. A number of small lakes have names in the local Indian language which may be original, but whether any particular one was the name by which the feature was widely known, or simply that given by a guide to a map-maker, cannot usually be determined. In any case, the aim of this study is to provide visitors to the Park with some explanation of the names they will find on modern maps, not to attempt the fascinating but much more difficult task of determining the original, widely-held Indian names of lakes and rivers.

Rivers which have their headwaters in the highlands that now form the Park and which flow into the Ottawa River were noted by French voyageurs along the Ottawa, from the time of Champlain. The names Bonnechère and Madawaska date from this era. There is then almost a complete absence of information until Alexander Shirreff crossed the region in 1829 (Shirreff 1831). Shirreff's account tells us the names already in use (Travers, Cedar) and its descriptions of the country and its wildlife suggested to map-makers of the day other names (Catfish). Other travellers, including military explorers and the geographer David Thompson, penetrated the highlands in the 1820's and 1830's, but their maps either show no names, or use designations which were never adopted.

Within a few years of Shirreff's trip the

lumber companies of the Ottawa Valley had worked their way up the rivers Bonnechère, Madawaska and Petawawa into the area of the present Park. These companies applied for timber limits, which required that the government of the day have reasonably accurate maps of the rivers, from the mouths up to the heights of land. Working under what must have been conditions of great difficulty, in the years following 1847 surveyors such as Duncan McDonell, John Snow and William Bell followed the sinuosities of the rivers mentioned, planting a post (or blazing a tree) each mile of the distance from the mouth, and produced maps of a high degree of accuracy. Snow's maps in particular, now in the Ontario Archives, are beautifully drawn and faithful in detail. These men named many features, but because their maps were essentially for internal use in laying out timber limits, many of their names did not survive. For example, on one of Snow's maps, Lake of Two Rivers is shown by the present name, while a few miles away, Cache Lake was called by him "Lake of the Isles". By contrast, the geological exploration of Alexander Murray in 1853 produced a map which, because of its wide distribution, contributed names which have stood almost unaltered; Mary, Fairy, Peninsula, Lake of Bays, Oxtongue, Canoe, Burnt Island and Otterslide are all Murray names.

During the decades of the 1860's and 1870's lumbering continued to advance over the area, and as well, trapping was actively pursued by white trappers from the surrounding settlements. Both of these groups adopted names for the lakes and streams of their territories, but once again, not many of these have survived. Lumber companies often referred to lakes by the name of the foreman of a nearby camp (the former names Gunter, Hickey's, Johnson's) while trappers tended to use animal names, leading to a proliferation of Moose Lakes, Buck Lakes, Doe Lakes and similar names.

The geography of the Park region, away from the main rivers, really first became known through the township surveys, beginning about 1879. It was initially the intention of the government to open the entire area for settlement, and the land was therefore laid out in townships, concessions and lots (of 100 acres) as had been done previously farther south in Ontario. The surveyors crossed each township at intervals of 100 chains (1 1/4 miles) and also surveyed the shorelines of the larger lakes, naming these on their plans. But their nomenclature shows a number of inconsistencies. Sometimes a township surveyor would adopt an older name (such as Lake of Two Rivers), probably reported to him by a guide, but appear unaware of other existing names (applying, for example, the name Source Lake to the water already known as Caroline Lake). The surveyors also applied many personal names (Maggie, Linda) with no explanation in their reports. In addition, there were many duplications of names, such as Round or Long, between different townships, a fact which became very apparent when a map of the proposed Park was assembled from township plans for the Royal Commission of 1893.

The naming of the townships themselves by officials of the Ontario government, shows interesting trends, although the practice of applying the township name to a contained lake was not to come until much later. Throughout northern Haliburton County the townships carry the names of distinguished, widely-known persons, chiefly from Britain, as in the case of Nightingale (Florence) and Livingstone (David). But over much of the area of the Park in the District of Nipissing there is a legacy of township names based on members of the legislature of the day (Peck, Sproule), civil servants (Devine) or jurists (Barron) who had little or no connection with the history of the region. Two persons who were deservedly recognized were the surveyors James Dickson and James Fitzgerald, who themselves laid out many of the townships.

Very shortly after the creation of Algonquin Park in 1893, it became apparent to the early superintendents that a better map was required, not only for administrative purposes, but for the growing number of visitors. The problem with the duplication of lake names has been mentioned, but many lakes remained un-named and, in addition, there was a need for a map showing portages and shelter huts. About 1900 Superintendent Bartlett employed Dr. William Bell of Ottawa as a Park ranger with the expectation that part of his time would be available for working on a canoe-trip map. Bell, a medical doctor, had come to Algonquin for his health. His best known map is that dated 1908, and even today the historical justification for many lake names is "Dr. Bell's map of 1908". Many small lakes, previously un-named, were first shown on this map. But since we do not have a written report from Bell, the story behind many of the names is unknown. An exception is the case of Kootchie Lake, whose name indicates how a minor incident on a canoe trip could be commemorated.

Contemporaneously with the work of Dr. Bell, and probably with his help, the Grand Trunk Railway produced a small-scale map for inclusion in their promotional folder on the Park; the folder was revised year-by-year, but a map dated 1906 appeared in many issues. After 1923 a similar folder was issued by the Canadian National Railways. Because of the small scale the maps suffer from a lack of accuracy and detail and from obvious errors in the transcription of names, but in some cases they supply a clue to a name's origin not found elsewhere.

Full realization of the vast number of small lakes within the Park came with the preparation of the "Algonquin" sheet of the National Topographic Series, published in 1934. This map, on a scale of two miles to one inch, was the first in the region to be produced from aerial photographs, and therefore the first to show the Park's fascinating system of waterways completely and accurately. The compiling of the map emphasized once again both the number of duplications in names, and the number of small features which were still un-named, at least on maps. During the preparation of the map, from 1931 to 1933, a voluminous three-way correspondence developed, between the Park Superintendent (Frank MacDougall), the Ontario Surveyor General and the Topographical Survey in Ottawa. In many cases it was not even clear to which of several near-by lakes a name shown on an older map applied, as the aerial photographs revealed lakes not previously plotted. Various techniques were used to remove duplications, including the naming of one lake in each township after the township, expanding names (e.g. West to Westward) and adding a geographical adjective (e.g. Tea to North Tea). Children's camps in the Park and the surrounding area were invited to suggest names for lakes previously un-named.

For twenty years the "Algonquin" sheet was a standard item for canoe trippers. The other map used by trippers was a privately-produced blueprint of a hand-drawn map which had been derived, with modifications, from Dr. Bell's map of 1908. One disadvantage of the "Algonquin" sheet was that it never covered the entire Park, and with new additions in area this deficiency became worse. Also, with the passage of time, the locations of portages and trails changed, and features such as ranger cabins and telephone lines, shown on the map, disappeared. The Ontario government produced a map of the Park specifically for canoe trippers in 1947, but the Canoe Route Map as it is known to-day really dates from 1974 when, for the first time, all of the information required by trippers, including campsites, was shown. In the preparation of this map it once again became apparent that there remained many un-named lakes, and the staff of the Park Museum proposed names for over one hundred of these. The names given in 1973, in preparation for the map, tend to

be drawn from the names of pioneers associated with the foundation of the Park (Kirkwood Lake) or from wildlife, especially a bird, fish or plant found near a particular site (Ringneck Pond).

The above summary of the episodes in the naming of features in Algonquin Park has emphasized lake names, but there are other names of interest and historical importance: railway stations, lodges and camps, (both present and former), islands, rapids and prominent hills.

A close examination of the map will reveal features of interest in the lake names, in addition to the juxtaposition of Indian, French and English words. Names related to the shape have been mentioned but there are perhaps more of these than might be recognized at first: Otterpaw and West Otterpaw, Sittingman, Loontail, Moccasin, Spectacle and, just south of the Park near Whitney, Lobster Lake. These names could be useful to persons with difficulty in reading, as Bernard Wicksteed wrote (1948) regarding the guide Joe Lavally: "He brought out a map, and though he couldn't read the names, he knew every lake by its shape. There was Lobster Lake, close to where he had his winter headquarters, Straight Shore Lake, Longbow Lake, Loontail, Moccasin and Otterpaw Lake, all of them perfect little picture signs on the map." Algonquin lakes owe their variety of shapes to a combination of bedrock geology and later modification by glaciation. Gracefully curved shorelines result from the erosion of less resistant bands of the characteristic rock, gneiss, whose banded structure tends to swirl around resistant knobs. Straight shorelines are usually evidence of linear breaks, either joints or faults in the bedrock.

A second interesting characteristic of Park lake names is the number of pairs of lakes given related names, even among those named many years ago. Thus, we have He and She, Punch and Judy, Beau and Belle, Hiawatha and Minnehaha, Shall and Shallnot, Nid and Nod, Redfox and Blackfox, and, just south of the Park near the Shall Lake access road, Oneside and Otherside.

Finally, we could note the absence of names related to the local geology and mineralogy, in contrast to adjacent regions outside the Park boundaries. There is, for example, Graphite Lake to the west, and Mining Mountain and Quarry Hill to the east. The reason is probably that prospecting for minerals had not extended to the area by 1893, and was thereafter excluded from the Park.

The Names

The listing which follows gives, in alphabetical order, those features for which it has been possible to determine, or surmise with some certainty, the circumstances of the origin of the name. Where nothing is known other than the date of the oldest map on which the name appears, the feature has in general been omitted from the listing. An exception has been made in the case of Indian names, where the translation can be given. These names are designated "Algonquian" in the listing, in the sense that they are in one of the related languages known collectively as Algonquian. Since the area of the present Park comprised the hunting territories of different tribes, including Algonquins and Mississaugas along the rivers draining to the Ottawa and Chippewa and Mississaugas along those draining to the west, it is to be expected that there are differences in nomenclature across the area. It would, however, be beyond the aim of the present study to attempt to trace these. The term Algonquian denotes a family of languages which includes "Algonquin proper", Chippewa, Mississauga and several others.

Former lake names are included, with a cross-reference to the lake (or lakes, for example five in the case of Crooked!) under the presently-adopted name (or names). It has not been considered necessary to do this where the only change has been the addition of a qualifying

adjective (Little, West, North, etc.). The adoption of the official name for all natural features in Ontario is the responsibility of the Ontario Board on Geographic Names, an independent body whose secretariat is provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Before 1968, decisions were made by the Canadian Board (later Permanent Committee) on Geographical Names. The files of the Ontario office were a principal source for the information which follows. Other sources were, of course, the journals of early explorers and the township surveyors, and records of the Algonquin Park Museum. Discussions with persons of long experience in the Park, acknowledged below, have also been invaluable.

Nearly all of the features listed will be found on the present Canoe Route Map, which is probably the map most readily available to readers. Geographic positions, to the nearest minute in latitude and longitude, are given to permit location from the 10-minute graticule on the map. In the case of very small lakes, the position to the nearest minute may not actually plot on the lake, but will serve for approximate location and identification.

Railway Names

Maps produced by railways have already been mentioned, and a number of entries which follow relate to railway stations. It may be useful here to summarize the changes in name of the lines themselves. The railway across the south of the Park, past Canoe Lake, Cache Lake and Lake of Two Rivers, was built by lumber operator J.R. Booth in 1894-1896 as the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway; in 1899 Booth consolidated it with other of his holdings as the Canada Atlantic Railway. By purchase in 1905, this line became part of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The railway across the north of the Park, through Brent and Radiant, was built by the Canadian Northern Railway in 1912-1915. Bankruptcy of the Canadian Northern in 1917 and of the Grand Trunk in 1920 led to their consolidation in the Canadian National Railways.

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Plan of Part of the Madawaska River. John A. Snow 1854. (Ontario Archives)

Plan of the Head Waters of the Madawaska River and the Head Waters of the Muskoka River. John A. Snow 1855. (Ontario Archives).

Plan of survey of the Petawawa River. A. S. Forrest 1869 (Ontario Archives).

Plan of the Madawaska River. Wm. Bell 1871 (Ontario Archives)

Plan of the Petawawa River. Wm. Bell 1871 (Ontario Archives)

Huron and Ottawa Territory, Upper Canada. Thomas Devine, Head of Surveys Branch. Published in various years; the issue of 1872 is referenced.

Algonquin National Park. Copp Clark Co. Ltd., Toronto. Scale 1 1/2 miles to an Inch. (Not dated on the map but assumed to be c.1896 because it shows "New Headquarters" on Cache Lake and "Old Headquarters" on Canoe Lake.)

Algonquin National Park. Folder, Grand Trunk Railway System. Published annually for several years following1906; the map dated 6-1-06 is referenced. Scale 7 miles to 1 Inch.

Map of Algonquin National Park of Ontario. Dept of Lands, Forests, and Mines. Scale 2 miles to an Inch. Signed "Dr. Robert Bell, Ottawa, 1st May 1908"

Algonquin Park, Ontario, Canada. Folder, Canadian National Railways. Published annually for several years following 1923. The map dated 1-8-'26 is referenced. Scale approx. 3.75 miles to 1 inch.

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Plans and Field Notes of the surveys of townships within the area on record in the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Acknowledgements

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Source References

In those cases where the essential information has been provided by a single individual or organization, this has been indicated on the entries by the following symbols:

(a) Files of the Geographical Names Division, Ministry of Natural Resources.
(b) Translation provided by, or verified by, Basil Johnston, Department of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum.
(c) Information from A Chronology of Algonquin Provincial Park , Rory MacKay, 1988.
(d) Information provided by William Calvert, Huntsville.
(e) Information provided by Ralph Bice, Kearney.

(f) Information provided by Rory MacKay, Gananoque.

(1973) Name adopted in 1973 following proposals made by the staff of the Algonquin Park Museum during the preparation of the Canoe Routes Map.

Where neither one of the above nor a publication is noted, the information has been drawn from an assemblage of Algonquin Park lore impossible to reference.

Gazetteer

Abeunga Lake - See Opeongo Lake.

Acanthus Lake (and Island, Cedar Lake) - 46°02' 78°24' (lake)

Named after nearby Acanthus Station on the Canadian National Railways. For the history of the naming of stations on this line, see Radiant Lake.(a)

Acanthus is a genus of plants of the Mediterranean region, whose large spiny leaves were often used as models for the decorative carving of features of classical buildings.

Achray - 45°52' 77°45'

A station on the Canadian National Railways, on Grand Lake. For the naming of stations on this line see Radiant Lake.(a)

Loch Achray in Perthshire, Scotland, is noted for its beauty.

Ahme Lake - 45°30' 78°48'

(Shown on the 1906 G.T.R. map as Ah-Me Lake)

(Algonquian): Probably a contraction of Nahme: sturgeon (b)

(Sturgeon are not known to have occurred in this part of Algonquin. See also Nahma Lake and Namea Lake).

(Camp) Ahmeek - 45°36' 78°41'

A private cottage on a point near the north end of Little Joe Lake marks the site of the former camp for boys, which operated from 1911 to 1922.(c)

The name was chosen from one transliteration of the Algonquian word for beaver.

(Camp) Ahmek - 45°34' 78°42'

A boys' camp founded in 1921 by Taylor Statten, who had directed the Y.M.C.A.-associated Camp Tuxis on the same site in 1920. The camp has been in continuous operation since its inception.

The name signifies "beaver" in Algonquian.

Airy Lake - 45°35' 78°13'

The lake is on the northern boundary of Airy Township, surveyed in 1895, and named after Sir George Airy (1801-1892) distinguished scientist and Astronomer Royal of England.(a)

Algonquin

The name dates from the first half of the seventeenth century, when French voyageurs encountered the Algonquin people along the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. The interpretation usually given is "the place of spearing fish from the bow of a canoe", but the word itself, not in the language of Algonquins themselves, is probably of Micmac origin and may very well have a different meaning (Hamilton 1978).

The Royal Commission of 1893, which proposed the establishment of the Park, recommended the name "Algonquin" to honour the Algonquin people, as originally proposed by the Commission Chairman, Alexander Kirkwood (see Kirkwood Lake).

Algonquin Hotel - 45°35' 78°43'

The oldest commercial establishment using the name "Algonquin" was this hotel built on Joe Lake in 1908 by Thomas E. Merrill of Syracuse, N.Y.(c)

The building was finished externally with unpeeled red pine slabs and always appeared to be very vulnerable to fire. But it survived, under a succession of owners, until it was dismantled in 1957.

Today, traces of the foundations may be seen, up the hill a short distance west of

the old railway bridge over an arm of Joe Lake.

Alsever Lake - 45°41' 78°00'
Named at the request of Camp Kephart in 1931, after an outstanding camper, William Alsever of Syracuse, N.Y.(a)
The lake was previously known as Rock Lake.

Amable du Fond River - 46°06' 78°54'
Named after the Indian hunter of the region who was active at the time of Alexander Shirreff's trip in 1829. Shirreff, who did not meet him, referred to him as "Map di Fong". Two descendants of Amable, Ignace and Francis du Fond, established farms, first at the south end of Lake Kioshkoqui and later at the north end of Manitou Lake. Members of the du Fond family continued to live at the latter farm for over twenty years after the establishment of the Park in 1893.

Amikeus Lake - 45°35' 78°21'
(Algonquian): Beaver (b)
(An alternative form; the 1906 G.T.R. map shows Ahmeek Lake).

Animoosh Lake - 45°47' 78°08'
(Algonquian): Dog (b)

Annie Bay (of Opeongo Lake) - 45°42' 78°16'
Named for Annie Dennison, daughter of Captain John Dennison who cleared a farm just north of the narrows, settling there in the late 1870's. In 1881, Captain Dennison was killed by a bear caught in one of his traps. The bay was previously known as Graham Bay (see Graham Creek).

Apukwa Lake - 45°36' 78°14'
(Algonquian): Reeds or rushes (b)

(Camp) Arowhon - 45°36' 78°44'
A camp for boys and girls, founded by Mrs. Lillian Kates in 1932, on the site of the former Camp of the Red Gods (see Teepee Lake).
The name is a manufactured word, the first syllable suggesting "arrow" and the second "Erewhon" of Samuel Butler's novel.

Arowhon Pines - 45°36' 78°41'
A lodge on Little Joe Lake, founded in 1942 by Mrs. Lillian Kates, initially for the accommodation of parents visiting the children's camp on Teepee Lake.
For the origin of the name, see the entry for (Camp) Arowhon.

Ascalon Lake - 46°04' 78°46'
Named for nearby Ascalon station on the Canadian National Railways. For the history of the naming of stations on this line, see Radiant Lake.(a)
The word Ascalon has two connotations: in mythology, Ascalon was a goddess whose shrine was near the mouth of the Danube; it can also be an alternative spelling for Askalon, a biblical city 20 km north of Gaza, once known for its beauty and learning. The line "Publish it not in the streets of Askalon" appears in the lament of David over the death of Saul.

Aubrey Lake - 45°30' 78°21'
This tiny lake, separated from Galeairy Lake by the abandoned railway grade, carries the first name of Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands at the time of the formation of Algonquin Park.(a)
See also White Lake.

Aura Lee Lake - 46°04' 78°35'
The name, which was originally applied to both the present lake and the adjoining Laurel Lake, is from the Aura Lee Club, a club for boys based in Toronto. Members of the Club frequently camped on the lake in the early years of this century. The club's name was devised by one of its founders, Judge James Edmund Jones of Toronto, to convey the ideas of spiritual aid and shelter (Garland 1989, Chapter by Jones).

Aurora Lake - 45°47' 77°51'

The name commemorates the Northern Lights (*Aurora borealis*) which can regularly be seen from the Park. (1973)

Avery's Lake - 45°23' 78°21'

The Avery family of Whitney had many Algonquin Park connections. "Dad" Avery acted as a guide for the staff at the Fisheries Research Laboratory on Opeongo Lake from its first years around 1935. His son Joseph operated Opeongo Lodge, near the site of the present outfitting store, for many years. See also Myra Lake.

Axton Lake - 45°52' 79°02'

The name is probably a contraction of "Paxton", the township in which the lake is located. The initial letter may have been dropped to avoid duplication with a Paxton Lake elsewhere.

Paxton Township was surveyed in 1879 and named after Thomas Paxton, M.P.P., Ontario North.(a)

Dr. Bell's map of 1908 shows the lake as "Windy Lake".

Aylen River - 45°40' 77°55'

The river flows into Aylen Lake, a large lake which is located just south of the Park boundary. While the name Aylen Lake appears on a map of 1854, the term Little Opeongo Lake continued to be used for many years.

Peter Aylen of Ottawa was involved in the lumber trade as early as the 1830's. He was known for employing a particularly high-spirited group of Irish loggers known as "Shiners" whose visits to Ottawa at the end of the season were awaited with some trepidation by the local citizens.

Baden-Powell Lake - 45°39' 78°41'

Named in 1969 after the founder of the Boy Scouts, Lord Baden-Powell (1857-1941) at the request of the London (Ontario) Scout Group. Some of these scouts visited the lake that summer.(a)

Baldwin Lake - 45°45' 78°26'

Named for N. S. Baldwin, a staff member at the Harkness Research Laboratory who, in the years following 1946, published many papers on Algonquin fisheries, particularly on the Brook Trout.(d)

Bandit Lake - 45°40' 78°52'

A bandit in the tranquillity of the Algonquin woodland? And next to Wenona (maiden) lake? No melodrama here. "Bandit" was simply a Park nick-name for an interior ranger who cleared portages and campsites.

Barclay Estate - 45°31' 78°24'

When J.R. Booth's railway was projected along the east side of Rock Lake in 1895-96, Booth purchased a large block of land along that shore, as well as the islands Rose and Jean in the lake. At the time, Rock Lake was just south of the south boundary of the Park. A large cottage was constructed on a point projecting into the lake. Booth gave the property to his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Fleck, and it eventually passed to Mr. Justice George Barclay who was related by marriage to the Fleck family. When the railway was operating, trains would stop at the gateway to the Estate, just east of the cottage. The property was occupied for the last time in 1953. No buildings remain, but traces of the tennis court and boathouse piers may be seen.

Today the Booth's Rock Trail explores a part of what was Booth's private domain.

Barclay Lake - 45°40' 78°48'

Probably named after Justice George Barclay (see Barclay Estate). The name first appeared on the "Algonquin" topographic map of 1934.

Barnet Depot - 45°50' 78°41'

Marked today by only a clearing and the remains of a few buildings on the shore of Burntroot Lake, this site was once the major supply point for the lumber camps of Alex Barnet. Before the completion of J.R. Booth's railway in 1896, Barnet had

The "basin" or widening of the Bonnechère River (overgrown since it was first used as a dumping ground for logs in the 1840's) which gave its name to Basin Depot and to a post office which operated until about 1917. (G. Garland)

supplies drawn by sleigh over a winter road, fully 45 km from Sundridge to this depot.

Barred Owl Lake - 45°53' 78°53'

The Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) is a common owl in Algonquin Park, often recognized through its call at night: "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?" (1973)

Barron Lake and River
- 45°52' 77°57' (lake)
45°54' 77°55'

The lake and river, which are in different watersheds, take their names from Barron Township, surveyed in 1890 and named after John Barron, M.P. for North Victoria riding.(a)

The Barron River includes Barron Canyon, embracing some of the most spectacular scenery in Algonquin Park. In former times the river was often known as the South Branch of the Petawawa River. Tom Thomson's painting "Petawawa Gorges" was probably painted in the Barron Canyon.

Bartlett Lake - 45°38' 78°43'

Named after George W. Bartlett who was Superintendent of Algonquin Park from 1898 to 1922, the longest tenure of office to date. The previous local name for the lake was Tannin Lake, from the dark colour of its water. (1973)

Bartlett Lodge - 45°33' 78°36'

The Lodge on Cache Lake was founded in 1923 by Alfred Bartlett, son of G. W. Bartlett who had just retired after twenty-four years as Park Superintendent. The original buildings of the Lodge had been the cottage of Dr. William Bell, a member

of the ranging staff and pioneer Park mapmaker, whose 1908 map is frequently mentioned in these entries.

Bartlett Lodge continues to operate after more than 70 years, for most of that time owned by members of the Bartlett family.

Basin Depot and Lake - 45°44' 77°47'

Basin Depot grew up around a lumber camp established on the site before 1843 by Alex McDonell of Sand Point (McNaughton 1848), and for over 60 years was operated as a major supply point for camps along the upper Bonnechère River. Under a succession of owners (including Barnet and McLachlin), the settlement acquired a post office and hospital. The latter, built in 1892 during an outbreak of diphtheria, has recently been restored and is one of the oldest standing buildings in the Park.(c)

The name, which was applied first to the Depot, apparently came from a widening of the Bonnechère River about 0.5 km southwest of the settlement. This widening formed a basin into which logs were dumped, to be driven down the river. McNaughton (1848) marked it on his plan as 'Bason', with the notation 'Timber has been drawn upwards of eleven miles to the Bason'.

Bates Island - (Opeongo Lake) 45°39' 78°22'

The island was the site of the cottage of the late John R. Bates who obtained a lease in 1931. The cottage was the only one ever built on this lake; it was removed when the lease expired about 1970.

Bear Lake - 45°38' 78°46'

There were formerly two "Blackbear Lakes" in the Park: the present Tom Thomson and Big Porcupine Lakes. This lake was known locally as Little Bear Lake. With duplication removed by name changes, the simple name Bear Lake was adopted. (1973)

Beechdrops Pond - 45°52' 77°50'

Named after a common plant on the west side of the Park, Beech-drops (*Epifagus virginiana*). The low, brownish plant, which blooms in late summer, is parasitic, absorbing food from the roots of beech trees, under which it usually grows. (1973)

Behan Lake - 45°55' 78°49'

This fairly sizable lake remained unnamed on maps until 1947. It was probably named after Wib Behan, a member of the ranger staff during the 1930's. Birchcliffe fire tower, one of the last towers to be built in Algonquin, was erected a short distance to the north. See also Wib Lake.

Big Lake - See Hogan Lake.

Big Porcupine Lake - 45°27' 78°37'

This lake, which consists of two sections connected by a narrows, has seen a number of name changes. Snow (1855) named the entire lake "Muskoka Lake" because it was the first lake in the Muskoka watershed he encountered after surveying up the Madawaska waters. On Dr. Bell's map of 1908, the northerly section is named Porcupine Lake and the southerly Black Bear Lake, names which persisted for many years. In an effort to remove duplication of Bear Lakes, the entire lake was re-named Big Porcupine in the early 1930's.

Big Shoal Lake - See McIntosh Lake.

Big Trout Lake - 45°46' 78°37'

The name White Trout Lake appeared on the map of Upper Canada prepared by Joseph Bouchette in 1846. It probably takes its origin from a passage in Shirreff's account of 1829: "In its larger lakes, eels and catfish are taken of a size and plumpness seldom seen in the Ottawa, but the most noted fish is called the white trout". The name was changed to "Big Trout" in the early 1930's.

Biggar Lake - 45°57' 78°54'

On the northern boundary of Biggar Township, surveyed in 1882 and named for J.L. Biggar, M.P., Northumberland.(a)

The surveyor's name for the lake was Long Lake. Until 1931, maps showed either "Long Lake" or "Cochrane's Lake", the latter probably after Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines about 1905.

Billings Lake - 45°17' 78°14'

Named for Jack Billings of Barry's Bay, the lake was, in January 1926, the scene of a tragedy. Billings, who was a decorated war veteran of W.W.I, became a game warden in the area of Haliburton County which was then just south of Algonquin Park. In company with Joseph Stringer, a cousin of rangers George and Jack Stringer (see Stringer Lake), he patrolled in to Billings Lake to look for poachers who had been reported in the vicinity. The remains of Billings and Stringer were found in a burned-out cabin on the lake. It was never determined whether the fire was accidental or whether it had been set to cover a double murder, but suspicion ran high.

Jack Billing's funeral in Barry's Bay is said to have been the largest to have taken place in the town up to that date.

Billings and Stringer would have referred to the lake as Sand Lake, the old local name. The present name came into use after the 1926 incident and was adopted officially in 1957.

Bishop Lake - 45°51' 78°36'

On the eastern boundary of Bishop township, surveyed in 1884 and named for Archibald Bishop, M.P.P., South Huron.(a)

Bissett Lake and Creek - 46°05' 78°13' (lake)

Bissett Lake drains via the Creek, through Big Bissett Lake to the Ottawa River. The Creek was in fact named first, at least as early as 1845, after a settler near its mouth on the Ottawa. The lake was named by the surveyor of Fitzgerald Township in 1886, who recognized it as the headwaters of Bissett Creek. An older name was Moose Lake.(a)

Black Bear Lake - See Big Porcupine Lake and Tom Thomson Lake.

Black Creek - See Hailstorm Creek.

Black Duck Lake - See Burntroot Lake.

Blowdown Lake - 45°47' 78°33'

Named for a nearby area of extensive windfall. (1973)

Blue Beech Creek - 46°02' 77°48'

Named in 1978 for the Blue Beech, rare in Algonquin Park, found growing along the creek. The Park is near the northern limit of the range of this small tree (*Carpinus caroliniana*) , which is not a true beech. It is sometimes called Smooth-bark Ironwood.

Bog Pond - 45°46' 78°50'

A shallow, weedy pond. (1973)

Bonasa Lake - 45°44' 78°39'

The name is from the scientific name of the Ruffed Grouse: (*Bonasa umbellus*) (See also Pinay Lake).

Bonfield Lake - 45°45' 78°16'

Named, before 1908, probably after James Bonfield, M.P.P. of Eganville, Ontario. Bonfield was a lumber operator as well as a politician, and a village near North Bay is known to have been named after him.(a)

He was also the founder, in 1850, of the village of Killaloe, which he named after his original home in Ireland.

Bonita Lake - 45°31' 78°43'

The name "Bonito" appears on the G.T.R. map of 1906. The bonito is a marine fish of the mackerel family, reaching a length of thirty inches, so the name for this expansion of the Oxtongue River between Canoe and Tea Lakes may have been given in humour. On the other hand,

"bonito" is also the Spanish word for pretty, and the lake may have favourably impressed an early Spanish-speaking Park visitor. In the years since 1906, there has been alternation in spelling between "Bonito" and "Bonita". The present form was adopted in 1960, for reasons that are not clear.(a)

In any case, a local name for the lake, even after 1906, was Mink Lake. Bud Callighen, the ranger on Smoke Lake, watching the building of Nominigan Camp in 1912, wrote in his diary for August 12: "Tug came into the point on Smoke Lake from Canoe Lake via Mink and Tea Lakes and Smoke Lake creek, bringing supplies for men". (Callighen 1912)

Bonnechère Lake - 45°28' 78°35'

The lake has no connection with the Bonnechère River but the name may result from a mistaken belief that it had. A map of timber limits drawn in 1871 by Wm. Bell (Bell 1871) shows the name Bonnechère Lake and, on the present Big Porcupine Lake, Muskoka Lake, with a height of land between. Big Porcupine Lake does drain to the Muskoka system, but Bonnechère Lake is in the basin of the Madawaska River.

Bell's error (if it was such) is remarkable, because Snow (1855) fifteen years before had correctly identified the lake as draining to Madawaska waters.

Snow's name for the lake was "Manitoo" (see Manitou Mountain).

Bonnechère River - 45°46' 78°00'

The river flows into the Ottawa River near the present site of Renfrew and was given this name by voyageurs in the 17th century. The expression "faire bonne chère" means to eat well and enjoy "good cheer".

Boot Lake - 45°36' 78°11'

An example of a designation derived from the lake's shape, the name appeared on the Algonquin Park map of 1896.

Lakes more recently named because of a similar shape are South Boot and Longboot (near 45°13' 78°17').

Booth Lake - 45°40' 78°13'

Named after the lumber baron John Rudolphus Booth (1827-1925) who had timber limits over large areas of the Ottawa valley, and who built the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway through the southern part of the Park. One of his main depots, Booth Farm, was located in the hills southeast of the lake, but during the period of active logging, Booth Lake was known as " McDougall Lake." On a survey of timber limits in 1847, Duncan McDonnell (McDonnell 1847) indicated "Alex McDougall's farm, about 15 acres" within the limits of what would become the larger Booth Farm. Whether McDougall was an independent settler, or the operator of a farm for the lumber companies, is not known. There were McDougalls among the limit holders in the region later in the century.

By coincidence, the suggestion to change the name from McDougall to Booth was made by the late Frank MacDougall early in his tenure as Park Superintendent, in 1931.(a)

Borutski Lake and Creek - 45°55' 77°49'

This lake, and its companion Little Borutski Lake, were named after Park Ranger Max Borutski. The names first appeared on a map of 1953.

Boundary Lake - See Harness Lake.

Bower Lake - 45°43' 78°30'

Located in Bower Township, surveyed in 1885 and named after Bower, Caithness, Scotland.(a)

Brain Lake - 46°07' 78°41'

The lake was named, as late as 1947, after Margaret Brain, at that time Secretary to the Ontario Surveyor General. Earlier names have been Lac Vert (1923) and Dam Lake (1928).(a)

Brawny Lake - 45°55' 77°57'

The lake takes its name from Brawny station on the railway, about two kilometres to the south. "Brawny" was one of the station names chosen by the Canadian Northern Railway for its pleasant imagery. (See Radiant Lake).(a)

Brent - 46°02' 78°29'

A station and division point on the Canadian National Railways on Cedar Lake. It was named from a contraction of Brentwood (England) the home of R.M. Horne-Payne, a director of the former Canadian Northern Railway. He is reported to have raised $200 million, largely in England, to finance the railway's construction.(a)

The site of Brent was occupied by lumber companies long before the railway came. A depot farm was in operation at the time of Alexander Murray's visit in 1853. Later the depot was connected to the village of Deux Rivières on the Ottawa River by a 40-km wagon road.

The name Brent has also been applied to the meteorite crater a few kilometres to the north. (See Gilmour Lake).

Brewer Lake - 45°35' 78°18'

Thousands of people must have stopped at the viewpoint on Highway 60 to admire this lake, but the origin of the name remains a mystery.

The lake is shown on the G.T.R. map of 1906 as "Brewder's Lake" and the name even appears as "Brewster's" in some records. By that date, the St. Anthony Lumber Company railway to Opeongo Lake had skirted the north shore of Brewer Lake, so that Brewder (or Brewer) may well have been someone associated with that company.

The name Brewer Lake, now the adopted version, appears on the C.N.R. map of 1926. There was a Park Ranger by the name of Carl Brewer on the staff through the 1920's, and his name may have suggested the change, but he was apparently not on the staff when the lake was first named before 1906.

Bridle Lake - 45°40' 78°08'

The name of this small lake is somewhat of a mystery. On the G.T.R. Algonquin Park map of 1906 the lake appears as "Oriole Lake", while on the C.N.R. map of 1926 it is "Bridle Lake". Apparently there has been an error of transcription. But did someone see there a Northern Oriole? Or does the name relate to a piece of harness? The lake is close to what was once a major logging road, and the Ontario Geographic Names Board opted for the latter.

Browse Lake - 45°52' 78°50'

This lake has a very prominent "browse line" around its shore, caused by deer eating to the height of their maximum reach. (1973)

Brûlé Lake - 45°38' 78°49'

The name "Burnt Lake" was used, and probably given, by surveyor James Dickson during his survey of Hunter Township in 1881. The burn could not have seriously disfigured the lake, however, for Dickson (1886) referred to it as "another small gem scarcely a mile in length".

The name Brûlé Lake came into use very shortly after the completion of Booth's railway in 1896. In fact, the change from English to French may well have been made by the railway contractor, E. F. Fauquier, who had a camp on the lake. A small community with post office soon developed around Brûlé Lake station when a wagon road was constructed to McLachlin Depot on Trout Lake and Brûlé Lake became a supply point. The community continued as a saw-mill town until the mill, which had a succession of owners, was destroyed by fire in May 1950. Traces of the mill and townsite may be seen around the northwest end of the lake.

Buck Lake - See Fourcorner Lake and Teepee Lake.

Bukadawin Lake - 46°02' 78°15'
(Algonquian): To be hungry (b)

Bunchberry Lake - 45°55' 77°43'
Named after a ground-covering plant familiar in the Park, the Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*) (1973).

Burnt Lake - See Brûlé Lake and Burntroot Lake.

Burnt Island Lake - 45°39' 78°38'
Named by Alexander Murray in the course of his geological expedition of 1853. Murray's map does not indicate which of the several islands in the lake had been burnt at that time.

Burntroot Lake - 45°51' 78°40'
The name Burnt Lake appears on a map of Upper Canada prepared by Joseph Bouchette in 1846, but the lake had been unnamed at the time of Shirreff's trip in 1829. Dickson, writing in 1886, stated that an extensive area of burnt hillside was still visible toward the north end (i.e. foot) of the lake. The expansion of the name to "Burntroot", to distinguish from other "Burnt" Lakes was made in 1931. William Bell, in a survey of timber limits on the Petawawa River (Bell 1871) showed the lake as "Black Duck Lake" but this name was never widely used. From 1964 to 1973 the official name was Portal Lake, after Lord Portal (wartime Marshall of the Royal Air Force), who visited the lake on a fishing trip in 1946. The rapids at the outlet of the lake are still known as Portal Rapids.

Butt Lake - 45°42' 78°57'
This lake, originally known as Eagle Lake, was given the name of the township in which it is located. Butt Township was named, in 1879, after Isaac Butt of Dublin, a prominent Irish Nationalist who died that year.(a)

According to Ralph Bice of Kearney, the original name Eagle Lake was given because eagles nested on the cliff along the south shore. Eagles are not now known to nest within Algonquin Park.

Cache Lake - 45°33' 78°35'
The name appears as Cache Lake in the report and maps of the survey of Canisbay Township by James Dickson in 1882. As Dickson stated that he had his store camp on this lake, and as he elsewhere uses the word "cache" for a store of supplies, it is probable that he chose the name for this reason. However, in his book "Camping in the Muskoka Region", Dickson (1886) refers to the lake as Caché Lake. It is possible, therefore, that the name Lac Caché ("Hidden Lake") existed before Dickson's survey, but the word in that form has not been located elsewhere.

Snow (1855) had already given the lake the picturesque name "Lake of the Isles".

Calumet Lake - 45°54' 78°34' (Algonquian): Pipe (for smoking) (b)

Camp Lake - See Devine Lake.

Canada Jay Lake - 45°40' 78°42'
The name commemorates the former name of the familiar Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). See also Whiskeyjack Lake. (1973)

Canisbay Lake - 45°35' 78°35'
Originally known as "Cranberry Lake", after the cranberry marsh at the south end, the lake was given the name of Canisbay Township in which it is located. The township is named after Canisbay, Caithness, Scotland, ancestral home of Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario 1872-1896.(a) (See Mowat Lake)

Canoe Lake - 45°33' 78°43'
Named by Alexander Murray during his geological expedition of 1853, because, after ascending the Oxtongue River, "we were delayed several days to construct a new canoe". Murray's map indicates that he camped on the present site of Camp Ahmek from July 5 to July 8. The site was

chosen because of the proximity of large white birch trees. For many years during the operation of the railway, the name was applied to a station and to a post-office.

Carcajou Lake, Creek and Bay (of Grand Lake) - 45°52' 77°53'(lake)

The word "carcajou" is a derivation, via French, from an Indian word for the Wolverine, but it is not the Algonquin word for that animal. The name is also spelled "karkishoo".

The name is puzzling, for the Wolverine is not now found in the area of Algonquin Park, and it is of interest to know when it was first applied. The first recorded use of the name was for nearby Grand Lake (q.v.) which was called Karkishoo Lake by the township surveyor in 1890. At that time, Carcajou Lake was known as Crooked Lake. The name Karkishoo was transferred to this lake only in the 1940's, and the present spelling was adopted in 1956.

Cardinalis Lake - 45°52' 77°40'

Named after the spectacular crimson flower found along the water's edge in the eastern part of the Park, Cardinal-Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) (1973).

Carl Wilson Lake - 46°00' 78°36'

Named in 1931 on the suggestion of the director of Camp Wanapitei, after the winner of the Senior Cup at the camp during the summer (a). The older name of the lake was Dog Lake, and, on a timber limit survey of 1870 (Bell 1870), it is shown as Rochou's Lake (possibly an erroreous transcription of Rochon's).

Caroline Island (Burnt Island Lake) - 45°39' 78°39'

Named after Caroline Merrill, wife of Thomas Merrill, first owner of the Algonquin Hotel on Joe Lake. The origin of the name is probably similar to that of Molly Island in Smoke Lake: that the island was a favourite picnic site for day trips.(e)

Caroline Lake - See Source Lake

Casque Lake - 45°55' 78°50'

This small lake was named earlier than some larger lakes in the vicinity; the name appears on the G.T.R. map of 1906. "Casque" is French for helmet. On a large-scale map the helmet shape of the lake is apparent, with the crown to the north.

Catfish Lake - 45°47' 78°33'

The name appeared on the map of Upper Canada prepared by Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor General in 1846. It probably takes its origin from a passage in Shirreff's account of 1829: "In its larger lakes, eels and catfish are taken of a size and plumpness seldom seen in the Ottawa; but the most noted fish is called the white trout". (Shirreff 1831)

Cauchon Lake - 46°04' 78°42'

The name appears on a survey plan of 1866 (Macdonald 1866). The lake may have been named after Joseph Edouard Cauchon (1816-1885), a journalist and politician, who was Commissioner of Crown Lands from 1855 to 1857.

Caughwaba Lake - See Montgomery Lake.

Cedar Lake - 46°01' 78°30'

Cedar Lake is one of the very few lakes already named at the time of Alexander Shirreff's trip of 1829. He gives no explanation for the name.

Chalk River - 46°06' 77°42'

The river flows across the extreme northeasterly corner of the Park on its way to the Ottawa, which it enters near the town of Chalk River.

The name, which was first applied to the river near its mouth, probably derived from the chalky appearance of the marl-bearing water, but may possibly have come from the "chalking" or marking of timber for squaring. (Rayburn 1967)

Chemung Lake - 45°52' 78°48'

(Algonquian) The name appears on the

1906 G.T.R. map as "Che-maun" Lake which was probably a contraction of kitchi-maung: big loon.(b)

The word as now written is Algonquian for "canoe".

Chibiabos Lake - 45°45' 79°02'
(Algonquian): Ghost rabbit (b)

(Lake) Chican - See Ragged Lake.

Chick Lake - 45°37' 78°26'

The original name, "Chickadee Lake" (G.T.R. map of 1906) was shortened to "Chick" for the Algonquin sheet of 1934, probably to avoid duplication. But that was unnecessary, as the other contender for the name was adopted as "Chickaree Lake" (q.v).

Chickaree Lake - 45°46' 78°31'

This western word for squirrel first appears on the G.T.R. map of 1906. Dr. Bell left the lake un-named on his map of 1908, while on the C.N.R. map of 1926 it appears as "Chickadee Lake". It is entirely possible that the 1906 rendering was a drafting error and that the name should be that of the familiar resident bird, but "Chickaree" is the official version. See also Chick Lake.

Cisco Bay (of Dickson Lake) - 45°47' 78°10'

The cisco is the freshwater lake herring, abundant throughout the Park and an important food source for larger fish.

For the derivation of the word see Sisco Lake.

Claude Lake - 45°29' 78°41'

For many years this small lake off the west bay of Smoke Lake was un-named on maps, but it was known locally as Ellis Lake, a name which appeared on the Park map of 1953.

In 1957 the Canadian Board on Geographic Names adopted the name Claude Lake, but there is no explanation for the change on record.

One possible source for the name, which has not by any means been confirmed, is that it is after Park Ranger Claude McFarland, in whose beat the lake was located. On December 17, 1945, McFarland set out from Park Headquarters on Cache Lake to search for poachers who had been reported among the small lakes west of Smoke Lake. He was last seen starting in from the highway at Coot Lake (off Tea Lake), travelling on snowshoes, heading east and carrying supplies for one night. Two days later he had not returned; a search party of rangers found his body in Coot Lake, where he had broken through the ice. He had been able to cut free one snowshoe and one shoulder strap of his pack, but that was not enough.

Clear Lake - See Dickson Lake.

Clemow Lake - 45°55' 77°54'

This small lake just northwest of Grand Lake was named before 1906, some years before the Canadian Northern Railway was built across the north of the Park. It was presumably named after the Ottawa family of Clemow. Francis Clemow (1821-1902) was active in Ottawa from the mid-1870's and over the next twenty years became one of the leaders of commercial life of the city and was appointed to the Senate. It is not known that he was in the lumber trade himself. Probably the lake was named by Ottawa associates, such as J.R. Booth or E.B. Eddy, both of whom had limits in the vicinity.

Clover Lake - See Garveys Lake.

Clyde Lake - 45°18' 78°16'

Located in Clyde Township, which was surveyed in 1878, and named for Sir Colin Campbell, Baron Clyde (1792-1863), commander of the British troops in India at the time of the Mutiny.(a)

Clydegale Lake - 45°25' 78°21'

The lake is on the boundary between the townships of Clyde (see Clyde Lake) and

Nightingale. The latter was surveyed in 1878 and named for Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) the famous British nurse.(a)

The composite name Clydegale dates only from the 1930's. Previously, from at least as early as 1869, the lake was known as McKenzies Lake, probably after a lumber company foreman.

Cochrane's Lake - See Biggar Lake.

Colton Lake - See Kellys Lake.

Coralroot Lake - 45°57' 78°47'

The Coralroot is a type of orchid (*Corallorhiza*) common in Algonquin. Possessing neither leaves nor chlorophyll, the plant derives its energy from the forest floor, via a fungus which lives in association with its coral-shaped roots. (1973)

Cranberry Lake - See Canisbay Lake.

Crooked Lake - See Carcajou Lake, Lauder Lake, Lawrence Lake, Stratton Lake and Wet Lake (under Sec Lake).

Croy Lake - 45°37' 78°33'

The name appears on Dr. Bell's map of 1908. There is a possibility that the name was originally "Croix", as the lake is roughly cross-shaped, and that the name Croy was recorded in error.

Dahlia - 45°47' 77°34'

A station on the Canadian National Railways, a short distance northwest of the point where the railway enters the Park. For the naming of stations on this line, see Radiant Lake.(a)

The name is that of a popular cultivated flower.

Dam Lake - See Brain Lake.

Daventry - 46°04' 78°40'

A station on the Canadian National Railways, on Little Cauchon Lake. For the naming of stations on this line see Radiant Lake.(a)

Daventry is an ancient town of North Hampshire, England.

David Lake and Creek - 45°42' 78°58'

The name appears on Dr. Bell's map of 1908. According to Ralph Bice of Kearney, the lake was named after David Sword, a bush superintendent for one of the lumber operators. Bice also recalled that to the early trappers it was known as "First Lake North", since it was the first small lake north of Butt Lake, crossed on the trappers' route to territory along the Tim River.

David Thompson Lake - 45°31' 78°18'

Named in honour of David Thompson (1770-1857), mapmaker of the Canadian west. In 1837 Thompson was commissioned to explore for a possible canal route from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River. He crossed the present Park from the Oxtongue River to the Madawaska River, which he descended to the Ottawa.

Deer Yard Lake - 45°49' 78°34'

The lake is in an area of extensive conifer cover where deer gather to seek winter protection, forming "yards". (1973)

Delano Lake and Island (Cache Lake) - 45°31' 78°36' (lake)

The lake name appears on both the G.T.R. map of 1906 and Dr. Bell's map of 1908. Presumably the name was associated with the island at about the same time.

Discussions with persons who have long association with Cache Lake have failed to identify the person or family after whom the name was given. Indeed, there is no record of any person of that name living in Ontario in the first decade of this century. The surname is known in New York State and may come from an early Park visitor who camped on, or even considered leasing a site on, the island.

Dendroica Lake - 46°02' 78°41'

The generic name for several species of

warblers (e.g. Chestnut-sided, Black-throated Green) occurring commonly in Algonquin. (1973)

Depot Lake - 45°39' 78°02'

Before the completion of J.R. Booth's railway through Madawaska in 1896, one of the main supply lines for lumber camps along the Opeongo River was a wagon road which connected with the Opeongo Colonization Road north of Barry's Bay, passed east of Victoria Lake, and crossed the river between Depot Lake and Shall Lake. The road was eventually extended to Opeongo Lake, but supplies for camps on Shirley Lake and Crotch Lake were distributed from a depot near the river crossing. These supplies, in some cases, would have been teamed all the way from Renfrew along the colonization and lumber company roads.

The situation was similar for North Depot Lake (q.v.).

Devine Lake - 45°47' 78°47'

The name is taken from the township in which the lake is situated. Devine Township, surveyed in 1882, was named after Thomas Devine, Deputy Surveyor General of Ontario.(a) According to Ralph Bice, the lake has been known among the trappers as "Camp Lake". One of the larger islands has a central hollow where poachers would camp, unseen by Park rangers on the same lake.

Dickson Lake - 45°48' 78°13'

Located in Dickson Township, surveyed in 1888 and named after Ontario Land Surveyor James Dickson (1834-1926). Dickson surveyed many townships in the area that became Algonquin Park, but not the one named after him. He was a member of the Royal Commission which recommended establishment of the Park, without question the member most familiar with the region. In 1886 he published "Camping in the Muskoka Region", a story of a canoe trip through much of the area which became the Park. The book was in fact probably based upon separate incidents from Dickson's surveying experience.

At the time of Shirreff's trip in 1829 (Shirreff 1831) the lake was known as "Lac Clair" and for many years thereafter as "Clear Lake". Craig MacDonald (personal communication) through interviews has determined that the Indian name for the lake was Kaw-waw-shay-gamog ("clear").

The lake is one of the few in the Park to have had a settler. During the 1880's a family by the name of McNichol lived on a clearing of fifteen acres on the west shore, north of the Bonfield portage (f). Hardly a trace of their farm can be found today.

Dividing Lake - 45°24' 78°36'

The name goes back at least to the survey of Lawrence Township in 1877 and may have been given by the township surveyor because the lake lies on the boundary with the township of Livingstone to the west. But there is a possibility that the lake was already named by the trappers of Haliburton who travelled through it on their way north to trapping grounds in what is now the Park. The lake is the last on their route to flow into the Hollow River system; beyond the height of land or "divide" on the portage to Little Coon Lake the waters flow north to join the Oxtongue system. The fact that the lake was sometimes referred to as "Divide Lake" adds weight to the latter interpretation.

Dog Lake - See Carl Wilson Lake.

Dogay's Dam - (Nipissing River) 45°51' 78°56'

An old lumbering dam near the portage to Gibson Lake. The name may result from an error in rendering of "Duguay". See the entry for Graham's Dam.

Doorman's Lake - See O'Gorman Lake.

Dorami Lake - 46°02' 78°07'

The name is an example of an expansion made to avoid duplications. In common

with other lakes, this was originally "Doe Lake". The present name apparently was devised from the musical sequence "doh-re-me".

Drummer Lake - 45°32' 78°45'
The name appears on Dr. Robert Bell's map of 1908, but fishermen in the area of Canoe Lake referred to the lake as Gill Lake for many years thereafter. Tom Thomson was said to be on his way to "Gill Lake" for Brook Trout fishing when he disappeared in July 1917. The name Drummer may refer to the drumming of a grouse.

Dry Lakes - 45°23' 78°20'
These two small lakes are dry at certain times of the year. (1973)

Dymond Lake - 45°45' 78°47'
Named after the late Dr. J.R. Dymond, fisheries biologist at the University of Toronto. Dr. Dymond did research in Algonquin Park, and is remembered as the originator of the interpretation programme in the Park, the first of its kind in Canada. (1973)

Eagle Lake - See Butt Lake.

East River - 45°32' 78°55'
The East River is one of the seven rivers which rise in the Algonquin highlands, the others being the South, Amable du Fond, Petawawa, Bonnechère, Madawaska and Oxtongue.

The name appears unusual for a river draining the southwest corner of the Park, but the river was so named because it flows into the east side of Lake Vernon. Wadsworth (1926) who was a student on a survey party exploring Lake Vernon in 1860 reported that the party knew it as the "East Sand River".

Edgar Lake - 45°58' 77°58'
Located in Edgar Township, which was surveyed in 1887 and named after Sir J.D. Edgar, Speaker of the House of Commons.(a)

Lake Edward - See McKaskill Lake.

Edwin Lake - 45°37' 78°30'
Un-named on earlier maps, this small lake north of Lake of Two Rivers was on a list submitted by the Park Superintendent for the preparation of the "Algonquin" map sheet in the early 1930's. No explanation was given, but most of the names on the Superintendent's list were based on local usage.

It is possible that the name, not a common first name, is that of J. Edwin Colson, who was associated with the Park for over 40 years following 1905. Originally a member of the ranging staff, Colson later owned and operated, in succession, Highland Inn, the Algonquin Hotel, and the Portage Store on Canoe Lake. (See also the entry for Molly Island).

Egan Estate - 45°31' 78°04'
The point indicated, which is south of the Park, is the site of the former Egan Estate station, where J. R. Booth's logging railway, the Macauley Central, diverged from the main line northerly toward Shirley Lake. The access road to Shall Lake follows the old roadbed for part of the way.

The timber limit known as the Egan Estate was a very large area extending into the present Algonquin Park to well north of Shirley Lake. John Egan, after whom Eganville was named, was a pioneer timber baron of the Ottawa Valley. When he died, in the late 1850's, many of his limit holdings remained unlumbered. The Egan Estate reverted to the Ontario government and in 1867 was purchased at auction by J.R. Booth for $45,000. It was Booth's first large limit.(c)

On the Madawaska River, just north of the site of Egan Estate station, the masonry piers of the trestle which carried the Macauley Central across the river may still be seen.

Ellis Lake - *See Claude Lake.*

Eos Lake - 45°36' 78°20'
The name is from the Latin for a fish occurring in the lake: the Northern Redbelly Dace *(Chrosomus eos).* (1973)

Erables Lake - 46°00' 78°47'
See Maple Lake.

Error Lake - 45°42' 78°33'
See the entry for Fools Lake.

Esker Lake - 46°04' 78°09'
Named for a prominent nearby esker, a ridge of gravel produced by a river flowing under the ice sheet during a period of glaciation. (1973)

Eu Lake - 45°31' 78°49'
The name as now adopted appears to be the past participle of the French verb "avoir", to have. But older maps, beginning with Dr. Bell's map of 1908, clearly write the name as E.U. Lake. The significance of the initials is unknown.
Long considered remote from routes of travel, the lake now provides camping sites for hikers on the Western Uplands trail.

Eucalia Lake - 45°35' 78°25'
The name was chosen for a fish occurring in this tiny lake: the Brook Stickleback (formerly *Eucalia inconstans*).
While the name Eucalia Lake remains, the Brook Stickleback has had its scientific name changed! When it was learned that Eucalia was already in use for an Australian butterfly, the fishery biologists selected a new name: *Culaea inconstans* .
(1973)

Falcon Lake - See Rock Lake.

Farm Lake - 45°39' 78°07'
Named first for the proximity of Alex McDougall's farm, which by 1847 had 15 acres cleared (see Booth Lake). The farm was greatly enlarged by the J.R. Booth *Lumber Co. to serve as an important* depot.
The clearing with remains of buildings is on the hill two kilometres west of the west end of the lake; it cannot be seen from the water.

Farm Bay Lake - 45°28' 78°19'
Farm Bay (Galeairy Lake) - 45°28' 78°17'
Farm Bay was named for the large depot farm established on this bay before 1869 by the Perley and Pattee Lumber Co. The clearing may still be seen.

Farncomb Lake - 45°53' 78°17'
The name is shown on the plan of survey of Anglin Township, made in 1887, and was probably given by the township surveyor. In common with other names chosen by surveyors, it may have been after an assistant, possibly Frederick Farncomb of London, Ontario. Farncomb qualified as a surveyor at about the time of the survey, and thereafter practised for a number of years in London.

Fassett Lake - 46°0' 79°06'
The Fassett Lumber Co had extensive operations in this area in the 1920's and 1930's, with a number of camps on this lake. Their spur railway, which joined the Canadian National at Fossmill, also skirted the lake on its route to North Tea Lake, which it reached close to the North Tea-Manitou portage.
An older name for the lake was Moose Lake.

Fauquier Lake - 45°39' 78°49'
The small lake is of interest because, apparently through an error of transcription, it was mistakenly identified as "Favovier Lake" on a number of issues of topographical maps. The correct name is from E.F. Fauquier, a sub-contractor on the construction of J.R. Booth's railway about 1896, who had a camp at nearby Brûlé Lake. (The error presumably resulted from writing V for U, O for Q, and V for U).

Favovier Lake - *See Fauquier Lake.*

Fitz Lake - 46°03' 78°10'

This lake, and Gerald Lake immediately to the south, give the name of Fitzgerald Township, surveyed in 1886 by James W. Fitzgerald (1828-1901) and named after the surveyor.(a)

Fitzgerald surveyed a great deal of undeveloped land for the Ontario government and was a conscientious mapper; ironically, he showed Fitz Lake and Gerald Lake as a single body of water which he called "Mink Lake".

Floating Heart Lake - 45°46' 78°56'

Named after a plant (*Nymphoides cordata*) which is rare in the western part of the Park but found near this lake. (1973)

Fools Lake - 45°40' 78°32'

The name frequently arouses the interest and curiosity of Park visitors, but we have no certain explanation of its origin. James Dickson, who surveyed the township of McLaughlin in 1883, left the lake unnamed on his plans. But in writing the description of the waterways of the proposed park for the Royal Commission in 1893, he stated: "Fool's lake in the township of McLaughlin is the head of the Opeongo branch of the Madawaska; from Hailstorm lake, a little further north, it is called Black Creek".

Fools Lake and Error Lake to the north are the headwaters of two branches of Hailstorm Creek; they are also on the same survey line of the subdivision of McLaughlin Township. One may surmise that the names devolved from some incident of the survey, possibly some of the party going to the wrong lake and thereby arousing Dickson's scorn.

Found Lake - 45°33' 78°38'

The lake was "discovered" by Park Ranger Mark Robinson who was surprised that a lake so close to the Park Headquarters was not shown on the map. Robinson called it "Lost Lake". When the highway skirted the west end of the lake in 1936 (there was a construction camp on the site of the Park Museum), it was felt appropriate to change the name to Found Lake.

Founders Lake - 45°29' 78°33'

Named in association with the nearby lakes, Phipps, Kirkwood and Pardee, three of the "founders" of Algonquin Park. (1973)

Fourcorner Lake and Creek - 45°09' 78°17' (lake)

The lake is common to four townships: Harburn, Bruton, Harcourt and Dudley, the position of the corner lying almost under its centre.

An older name was Buck Lake (and Creek).

Foys Lake - 45°47' 77°53'

The Foys were early settlers in the Bonnechère valley, where the name was given to the hamlet of Foymount near Killaloe. This lake was probably named after James Foy, who cleared a farm along the Bonnechère River, about four kilometres southwest of the lake, in the 1870's. Foy's daughter married Dennis (Dinney) McGuey, another colourful pioneer, who operated the farm for many years (f). A descendent, Henry Foy, was a Park ranger during the superintendency of G. W. Bartlett.

Frank MacDougall Parkway

The portion of Highway 60 between the East and West Gate is named after the Superintendent of the Park from 1931 to 1941, who subsequently became Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests. Frank MacDougall introduced many innovations to the administration of Algonquin Park, in spite of the fact that many of his years of office were depression years. Perhaps best known of these was the introduction of aircraft patrols, which he flew himself.

Frost Lake - 45°22' 78°28'

The lake just outside the Park was

named after the late Honourable Leslie Frost, Premier of Ontario, 1948-1960, an enthusiastic supporter of Algonquin Park who often fished in the neighbouring Galipo Lakes. (1973)

Gale Lake - 45°25' 78°22'

This small lake is not subject to sudden storms. It takes its name from the last syllable of Nightingale, in which township it is located. The same syllable contributed to the names Clydegale and Galeairy Lakes (q.v.).

Galeairy Lake - 45°29' 78°17'

This lake, known from 1854 or earlier as Long Lake, lies on the boundary between the townships of Nightingale and Airy. In 1933, the manufactured name "Galeairy" was adopted, to avoid duplication with other Long lakes.

For the origin of the township names, see Airy Lake and Clydegale Lake.

Galipo River - 45°24' 78°28'

The river drains the Galipo Lakes, which lie just outside the Park, and flows into Pen Lake.

The lakes probably take their name from Joseph Golipeaux, a foreman for the James Irwin lumber company which commenced lumbering in the area about 1879. Golipeaux appears to have been a colourful no-nonsense camp foreman. On one occasion he wrote to the bush superintendent: "I demit my duty to inform you that thare is three team here not woorth having. They dont want to run thare trips and I can't get them to do so" (Cummings 1963). (The spelling, as given by Cummings, is probably erroneous for "Galipeau").

Garveys Lake - 45°46' 77°44'

The lake was named for the Garvey (sometimes written Garvie) family, early settlers in the Bonnechère valley. Paddy Garvey established a farm on the Bonnechère River, about two kilometres south of Basin Depot (q.v.) in the 1850's. He lived on the farm until 1914, when the property was acquired by the government of Ontario in connection with the eastward expansion of the Park. Garvey sold produce to the lumber companies, kept a stopping place where teamsters could stay overnight (see Sligo), and worked as a seasonal fire ranger. He died in Killaloe in 1916 (Saunders 1947).

The lake was named Clover Lake by the surveyor of Guthrie Township in 1890, perhaps because of a patch of clover seeded from hay brought in for lumber teams. Through the common error in transcription, it appeared on maps as 'Glover Lake' for a number of years. The present name was adopted in 1965.

Gauthier's Dam - (Nipissing River) 45°54 78°43'

An old logging dam, the first below High Falls. See the entry for Graham's Dam.

Gerald Lake - 46°02' 78°10'

See the entry for Fitz Lake

Ghost Walk Creek - See Sim's Lake and Creek

Gibraltar Rock - 45°36' 78°44'

The name for the high hill which guards the channel leading from Joe Lake to Teepee Lake was in local use for many years before it was recognized on the topographical map. As a matter of fact, the resemblance in profile to Gibraltar was more striking years ago, before the vegetation recovered from forest fires early in the century and most of the hill was bare rock.

Gibson Lake - 45°53' 78°55'

The name first appears on the Algonquin Park map of 1896 and was very probably given after Thomas W. Gibson who held the newly-created post of Secretary for Parks in the Ontario government service. Gibson was an able publicist for Algonquin. In a report of 1896 he wrote: "This vast, solitary, aromatic wilderness is as yet almost as little known as if it were in Labrador or on the Hudson Bay slope".

Gill Lake - 45°32' 78°44'

This small lake is of interest because the name was originally applied to Drummer Lake (q.v.), at a time when Gill Lake and the neighbouring Sam Lake were known as the Gunter Lakes. The Gunters, father and son, were supervisors for the Gilmour Lumber Co. The Gilmour's road from Dorset to Canoe Lake, built in 1893, skirted the western side of Gill Lake, and one of the first camps was built on its shore.

The origins of the names Sam and Gill are unknown.

Gillies Lake - 45°56' 78°18'

Named for the Gillies Brothers Limited, a lumber company which was established in Braeside, Ontario in 1842. By 1891 they had acquired extensive limits in the Petawawa watershed. (1973)

Gilmour Island (Canoe Lake) - 45°33' 78°43'

The Gilmour brothers of Trenton, Ontario who established their woods headquarters (and later a saw mill) on Canoe Lake in 1893, selected this island for their own summer cottages. The two buildings are still in use as cottages, among the oldest occupied buildings in the Park.

Local legend has it that the brothers' wives could not abide each other, and that a wall was built between the cottages to keep them apart.

The island is known locally as Pirie's Island, after the long-time owner of one of the cottages.

Gilmour Lake and Island (Cedar Lake) - 46°05' 76°30' (lake)

Named after the lumbering firm of Gilmour and Hughson operating out of Hull. When the Gilmours later had their mill in Trenton, Ontario, their interests were in the southern part of the Park (See Gilmour Island, Canoe Lake).

Gilmour Lake is of particular interest because, with Tecumseh Lake to the east, it occupies the depression which is the expression of the Brent meteorite crater. Because the crater was filled with limestone, Gilmour Lake is one of the few in the Park able to combat the effect of acid rain.

Glover Lake - See Garveys Lake.

Godda Lake - 45°38' 78°14'

"Godda" was a modification of the surname Godin of two rangers, uncle and nephew. The lake name appears on the G.T.R. map of 1906 and was probably given after the elder George Godin, perhaps during the construction of one of the early ranger cabins on nearby McCarthy Creek.

Ned Godin, the nephew, was a fire ranger at Achray. In 1916 his ranging partner was Tom Thomson who shared the cabin there and contributed a painted sign "Out-Side-In". The cabin still stands, but the sign has disappeared.

Goosander Lake - 46°05' 78°41'

Goosander is an alternative name for the merganser, commonest of Algonquin Park ducks. The term, not now in common use, appeared on the G.T.R. map of 1906.

Gordon Lake - 45°32' 78°24'

Named after Gordon Fleck, son of the owners of the property on Rock Lake which became known as the Barclay Estate (q.v.).

See also Jean Lake and Rose Lake, named after his sisters.

Gouinlock Lake - 46°03' 78°39'

Named in 1947 after Aylee Gouinlock, secretary to the Surveyor General of Ontario.(a)

Government Park - 46°03' 78°33'

One of the stations on the Canadian Northern Railway, this was named at the time of the others (see Radiant Lake), but the name lacks the romantic imagery of Ascalon, Daventry or Achray. In fact, the name was not particularly appropriate

since it was not the location of a Park office.

Government Park became best known in the years following 1927 as the site of Kish-Kaduk Lodge, the longest-operating lodge in the northern section of the Park. Founded by Edward Thomas, a former British policeman and later railway worker, it was operated by the Thomas family for approximately fifty years. During the years of operation of Kish-Kaduk Lodge, transcontinental trains would stop on signal (usually between 1:00 and 3:00 a.m.) at Government Park.

Graham Creek - 45°41' 78°25'

Named for Alex Graham of Renfrew who cut pine for square timber in the lands around Opeongo Lake in the 1870's. Annie Bay of Opeongo Lake was once also known as Graham Bay.

Graham's Dam - (Nipissing River) 45°54' 78°46'

From the early years of this century until the last log drive in 1945, a succession of lumber companies maintained a series of dams on the Nipissing River to control water levels. The companies included McLachlin Brothers, J. R. Booth and Gillies Brothers.

Four dams: Graham's, Dogay's, Stewart's and Gauthier's carry the names of loggers, probably foremen of the crews that constructed them. To-day the old dams have largely rotted away, and the canoe tripper is aware only of a portage around an obstruction on the river. The names of the dams are not shown on the Canoe Route Map; they are included in this listing to help preserve a heritage from the era of river drives.

Ralph Bice (1980) who guided trips on the river between 1923 and 1957, gives a vivid description of the changes in the river as the dams fell into disrepair.

Grand Lake - 45°52' 77°46'

This large lake was described to Alexander Shirreff in 1829, but Shirreff did not visit it. His informant referred to it as "Pittowais Lake" and the Barron River which drains it as the "Pittowais River".

The name Grand first appeared on a map of Upper Canada produced by Thomas Devine in 1873. Apparently the surveyor of Stratton Township in 1890 did not know of this name, for he called the lake "Karkishoo Lake" (see Carcajou Lake).

The lake was the setting for a number of paintings by Tom Thomson, who spent considerable time at Achray as a fire ranger. Most authorities believe that his painting "The Jack Pine" was painted from Achray, looking across Grand Lake.

Grape Lake - 45°31' 78°40'

Dr. Bell on his map of 1908 gave this small lake the name "Grebe Lake". The appearance of "Grape" on a map of 1914 may well have resulted from an error in transcription. However, the lake is roughly grape-shaped, and that name has been adopted.

Grass-pink Lake - 45°46' 77°42'

Named for an orchid, rare but known to occur in Algonquin, the Grass-pink (*Calopogon tuberosus*).

Great Opeongo Lake - See Opeongo Lake.

Grebe Lake - See Grape Lake.

Green Lake - See Happy Isle Lake and Opalescent Lake.

Grey Owl Lake - 45°46' 78°33'

Grey Owl was the name assumed by Archie Belaney (1888-1938), an Englishman who lived as an Indian for many years in Canada, writing on nature and the forest. In 1909 Grey Owl made a bet that he could cross Algonquin Park on snowshoes, undetected by Park Rangers. He was apprehended near Smoke Lake. (1973

Grillade Rapids (Petawawa River) - 46°04' 77°57'

Grillade was the shantyman's name for

fried salt pork. In the early days it was considered as a special dish, as many companies insisted that pork normally be boiled, to avoid waste.

Gull River - 45°12' 78°17'

The addition of the southern "panhandle" to Algonquin Park brought the headwaters of an additional two river systems within the park boundaries: York River and Gull River.

Gull River, a tiny stream within the Park, grows to an important river as it flows southwesterly through Gull Lake to Balsam Lake on the Trent Canal system.

The names Gull Lake and Gull River are of considerable antiquity; they were referred to by military explorers as early as 1827.

Hailstorm Lake and Creek - 45°41' 78°33' (lake)

The name was used, and probably given by, James Dickson during his survey of McLaughlin Township in 1883. Possibly his survey party was caught in a hailstorm on the lake. Hailstorm Creek drains the lake to Opeongo Lake, flowing through an immense bog noted for its wildlife. Dickson called the creek "Black Creek" because of the dark colour of its water.

Hanes Lake - 45°37' 78°46'

Named after Walter Hanes, a foreman for the Brennan Lumber Co., which had a mill on Rain Lake early in this century. His son, Harold Hanes, was for many years Chief Ranger of the Park. (1973)

Happy Isle Lake - 45°45' 78°30'

The name was given in 1931 at the request of Mrs. Delameter, whose husband and son had been drowned in a severe windstorm. A plaque on the island marks the event.(a)

Previously, from the time of the township survey in 1885, the lake had been known as "Green Lake", from the clear green colour of its water. Still earlier, the lake was known as "Johnson's Lake" by the timber cruisers.

Hardy Bay (of Lake Lavieille) - 45°49' 78°14'

This large bay at the south end of Lake Lavieille was so named on Dr. Bell's map of 1908. The name is almost certainly that of A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands (a cabinet post equivalent to the present Minister of Natural Resources) during the early years of the Park's operation.

Harkness Research Laboratory - 45°38' 78°22'

Originally known as the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory, this institution on Lake Opeongo was established in 1936 and moved into its present building in 1937. Dr. W.J.K. Harness, after whom it was later named, was a long-time director. Research carried out in this laboratory has had major impacts on the understanding of freshwater fisheries.

Harness Lake - 45°31' 78°32'

From the time of the survey of Canisbay Township in 1882, this lake was known as "Boundary Lake", as it was situated on the southern boundary of the township. The name remained appropriate after the establishment of the Park in 1893 because for many years that boundary was also the southern limit of the Park.

The name "Harness" was adopted for the Algonquin topographic sheet of 1934 to avoid duplication with other Boundary Lakes. It had apparently been in local usage as an alternative name. There was for several years a lumber camp on the point on the east side of the lake. Possibly a piece of harness was left there or possibly the shape of the lake itself, with the constriction near the middle, was thought to resemble a harness.

Hartley Lake - 45°39' 78°20'

The name commemorates Hartley Holmberg who worked at the Harkness Research Laboratory in the Park, and in the

1960's was killed in a motorcycle accident on the Opeongo Lake road. Hartley Holmberg was the son of long-time Park ranger George Holmberg. (1973)

Hawkins Lake - 45°41' 78°43'
Named for William Hawkins, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, who in 1837 traversed much of the region of the present Park by ascending the Magnetawan River and descending the Tim and Petawawa Rivers to the Ottawa River. Although unnamed on maps, the lake had previously been known locally as Juneberry Lake. (1973)

Hayes Lake - 45°54' 78°38'
The name appears on Dr. Bell's map of 1908, and is almost certainly after George B. Hayes of Buffalo, New York. An enthusiastic canoe tripper and fisherman, Hayes visited Algonquin Park each summer, for a number of years following the Park's establishment in 1893.

Head Lake - 45°31' 78°34'
The name was used, and probably given by, James Dickson during his survey of Canisbay Township in 1882. It refers to the fact that the lake is at the headwaters of one tributary of the Madawaska River, now known as Head Creek.
John Snow, in a survey of the Madawaska River (Snow 1855) marked it on his map as "Turtle Lake". Presumably Dickson did not know of Snow's survey.

(Lake) Henry - See Little Island Lake.

Hickey's Lake - See March Hare Lake.

Hickory Creek - 45°34' 78°41'
See March Hare Lake.

Highdam Pond - 45°46' 78°49'
Named for the nearby high dam. (1973)

Highland Inn - 45°33' 78°36'
Near the parking lot on Cache Lake, some concrete steps in a dense grove of planted pine trees mark the walks which once led from Algonquin Park Station up to the Highland Inn. Best known of all Algonquin Park hotels, the inn was built by the Canadian Railway News Co. (not the Grand Trunk Railway itself) and opened in 1908.
The name came from a slogan of the Grand Trunk, that it was serving "the highlands of Ontario". In its heyday, Highland Inn was known internationally.
The property reverted to the Ontario government in 1956 and the hotel was dismantled in 1957.

Hogan Lake - 45°52' 78°31'
The name appears on the map of Upper Canada produced by Thomas Devine in 1873. Before that date the lake was known as "Big Lake". Hogan is a surname found among loggers of the Ottawa Valley. One Bill Hogan was a broad-axe man in the days of square timber, of whom it was sung:

He swung his axe so freely
He did his work so clean
If you saw the timber hewed by him,
You'd swear he used a plane.
(Quoted in MacKay 1978)

Hollow River - 45°24' 78°35'
The river takes its name from Hollow Lake, a former name for Kawagama Lake west of the Park boundary, through which the river flows on its way to Lake of Bays. The name Hollow Lake derives from the great depth of the lake.
"Kawagama" is a highly contracted form of the Indian name for the lake, meaning "place of many echoes".(a)

Horn Lake - See Linda Lake.

Hornbeam Lake - 45°57' 78°58'
Named after the Hop Hornbeam or Ironwood tree, (*Ostrya virginiana*) common in the hardwood forest. (1973)

Hunter Lake - 45°40' 78°44'
Located in Hunter Township which was

surveyed in 1881 and named for James Hunter, M.P.P., South Grey.(a)

Hurdman Lake and Creek - 46°04' 78°37' (lake)

Named for the R.M. Hurdman Lumber Co. of Ottawa which had limits in the region.(a)

Inbetween Lake - 45°49' 78°11'

Many small lakes in the Park are between two larger lakes. This particular one, not on a canoe route, was named during fish-stocking operations because it was between Dickson Lake and Little Dickson Lake, which were accessible by air.(d)

Inez Lake - 45°48' 78°31'

The lake is shown on the G.T.R. map of 1906 as Annemeekee Lake; that name signifies "thunder". On the CNR map of 1926 the name is changed (or erroneously contracted) to Inez, the present name.

Ironwood Lake - 46°02' 78°36'

Named for the Ironwood tree (*Ostrya virginiana*) common in the hardwoods on the west side of the Park. The tree is also commemorated in Hornbeam Lake. (1973)

Ishkuday Lake - 45°38' 78°52'

(Algonquian): Fire (b)

Island Lake - See Little Island Lake.

(Lac des) Isles - See Sec Lake.

(Lake of the) Isles - See Cache Lake.

J.E.H. MacDonald Lake - 45°55' 78°52'

Artist J.E.H. MacDonald (1873-1932) was one of the original members of the Group of Seven. He painted in Algonquin Park in 1914; much of his later painting was in Algoma and the Rocky Mountains. (1973)

Jean Lake, and Island (Rock Lake) - 45°34' 78°22' (lake)

Jean was a daughter of the Flecks, J.R. Booth's daughter and son-in-law, to whom he gave extensive property on Rock Lake. Jean Fleck married Mr. Justice Barclay and the property became known as the Barclay Estate (q.v.). See also Rose Lake and Gordon Lake.

Joe Lake and Island - 45°35' 78°43'

The name appears on the plan of survey of Peck Township by James Dickson in 1880. Dickson gives no indication as to whether or not the name was already in use by trappers. If it was, it may well be after the Joe family of Indians from Rama, Ontario who were members of a band trapping as far north as Burnt Island Lake. The Joes were known to some of the early Park guides, including Tom Salmon from Lake of Bays. (Craig MacDonald, personal communication).

It is interesting that the "Joe Lakes" form a family themselves, with Little Joe (which was often called Miss Joe by old timers) and Baby Joe.

From the time of establishment of the Algonquin Hotel in 1908, to abandonment of the railway in 1959, Joe Lake was the name of the station located a short distance west of the railway bridge over the narrows.

Johnson's Lake - See Happy Isle Lake.

Juneberry Lake - See Hawkins Lake.

Kabibonoka Lake - 46°03' 78°22'

(Algonquian): Manitou (great spirit) of winter (b)

Kagagee Lake - 45°57' 78°30'

(Algonquian): Raven (b)

Kagh Lake - 45°32' 78°46'

(Algonquian): Porcupine (b)

Old maps and the recollections of fishermen of years past suggest that the neighbouring lake now called Namakootchie was formerly known as Kagh.

Kakasamic Lake and Creek - 45°59' 79°05'
(Algonquian): Roast beaver (beaver jerky) (b)
Old maps show the word as "Kah-kas-ah-mic".

Karkishoo Lake - See Carcajou Lake.

Kathmore - 45°49' 77°38'
A station on the Canadian National Railways, southeast of Stratton Lake. For the naming of stations of this line, see Radiant Lake.(a)
This name is said to be a modification of "Katharine", the name of a daughter of Sir William MacKenzie, President of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Kawawaymog Lake - 45°55' 79°10'
Although this lake is outside the Park boundary it is a popular access point for canoe trippers. The name is derived from the Indian word for "round".

Kaween Lake - 45°56' 78°13'
(Algonquian): No! (b)

Keegos Lake - 45°42' 78°02'
(Algonquian): Small fish (b)

Keewaydin Lake - 45°59' 78°08'
(Algonquian): The north wind (b)

Kellys Lake - 46°06' 77°42'
The lake is in the course of the Chalk River, in the extreme northeast corner of the Park. The present name was adopted only in 1964; earlier maps had shown it as "Colton Lake". Kelly and Colton are both names well-represented among settlers in the Ottawa valley and a lake closer to the Ottawa River has become Colton Lake officially. (Rayburn 1967)
Still earlier, the lake was named "Moberly Lake" by the surveyor of Bronson Township in 1888, probably after Harford Moberly, a student in surveying at the time and a classmate of Louis Rorke (see Rorke Lake).

Keneu Lake - 45°55' 78°08'
(Algonquian): Eagle (b)

Kennedy Lake - 45°52' 78°47'
Named after Jerry Kennedy, who was foreman of a camp of the McLachlin Brothers Lumber Co. in the vicinity about 1912 (e). Jerry later joined the Park staff and became Deputy Chief Ranger.

Killarney Lodge - 45°35' 78°29'
The Lodge, on a peninsula on the north side of Lake of Two Rivers, was founded in 1935 by B.W. Moore and named by him, presumably after the Killarney lake district in Ireland. Moore may have been influenced by the fact that it was the Irish poet Thomas Moore who extolled the beauties of the Killarney lakes.

Kish-Kaduk Lodge - See Government Park

Kioshkokwi Lake - 46°04' 78°54'
The name, which means "gull", can be found on surveys of timber limits as far back as 1847. The spelling has been extremely variable, from "Kaiasqauque" to "Kiosk", used for the railway station.

Kirkwood Lake - 45°29' 78°33'
The name was given to honour one of the founders of Algonquin Park, Alexander Kirkwood, chief clerk in the Ontario Department of Crown Lands. Although he had never seen the region, Kirkwood promoted the concept of a park, and served as chairman of the commission which drafted the Algonquin Park Act. Before the adoption of this name in 1973, the lake was known simply as "one of the Bonnechères".

Koko Lake - 45°48' 78°20'
(Algonquian): Owl (b)

Kootchie Lake - 45°31' 78°39'
Named for a small dog belonging to the sister of Park Ranger Dr. Wm. Bell. The dog fell out of the canoe while crossing this lake, but was rescued.(a)

William Bell, a medical doctor from Ottawa, joined the Park staff to regain his health by outdoor work. He produced (1908) one of the first comprehensive canoe trip maps, and was undoubtedly responsible for naming many other small lakes.

Kortright Lake - 45°32' 78°22'
Named after Francis H. Kortright, distinguished conservationist and founder of the Kortright Centre for Conservation north of Toronto. (1976)

Kwonishi Lake - 45°45' 79°03'
(Algonquian): One report gives "dragonfly" but this is not certain.(a)

Lady-slipper Lake - 45°35' 78°50'
Named for a common Park orchid, the Pink Lady-slipper or Moccasin-flower (*Cypripedium acaule*). (1973)

(Lake) La Muir - 45°50' 78°35'
Tracing of the origin of the name is complicated by the fact the spelling has changed through the years; "la muir" in itself is not a proper French word.

The oldest known name for the lake is that shown on a map of 1873 (Huron and Ottawa Territory, by Thomas Devine), where it is shown as "La Mure's Lake", suggesting that it was named after a person.

"Lamure" is still a family name in the Ottawa valley, and trappers of that name were active in this century. The spelling for the lake name as presently adopted was quoted by Dickson (1886).

The shallow bay at the northern end was formerly called "Muddy Lake" and was so shown on the G.T.R. map of 1906.

Langford Lake - 45°43' 78°26'
Named after Professor Ray Langford, one of the original staff members of the Fisheries Research Laboratory on Opeongo Lake. Langford's specialty was the study of plankton in lakes.(d)

Lauder Lake - 46°08' 78°50'
Located in Lauder Township, which was surveyed in 1881 and named after Abram Lauder, M.P.P., South Grey.(a)

On the Algonquin Park Map of 1896 it is shown as Crooked Lake, a name derived from its unusual crescent shape.

Lavaque Lake - 45°55' 78°10'
Dr. Bell on his map of 1908 showed this as Lavague Lake, a form that was repeated on a number of later maps. While the origin is not known, the presently-adopted name is believed to represent what was intended, and "Lavague" to be an error of transcription. The word Lavaque itself may be erroneous for "Levesque".

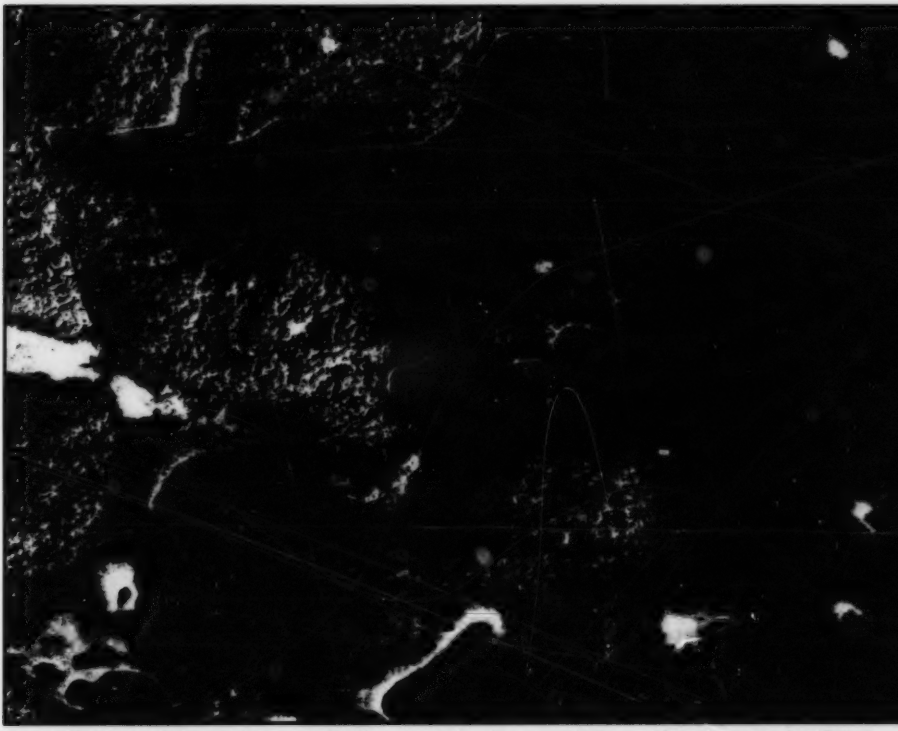
(Lake) Lavieille - 45°52' 78°15'
The name is one of the oldest still in use for a Park lake, for it was mentioned by John McLean in 1824 (McLean 1849). Lake Lavieille was a centre of activity in the fur trade, and at the time of Shirreff's trip in 1829 (Shirreff 1831) there was a trading post on the lake.

Lavieille ("old woman") was a personification adopted by the voyageurs for the wind, and it is tempting to consider that connotation as an origin for the lake name. However, Craig MacDonald (personal communication) from interviews with elder Indians determined that the Indian name for the lake was Minde Moya ("old woman"), so that the French name may be simply a translation of this. It is not known that there was any connection with the wind in the Indian expression.

A lake on Manitoulin Island still carries the name "Mindemoya". In that case, the connection with "old woman" is said to come from the profile of an island.(a)

Lawren Harris Lake - 45°54' 78°52'
Artist Lawren Harris (1885-1970) was one of the original members of the Group of Seven. He painted in Algonquin Park between 1914 and 1916. (1973)

Artists now recognized in Algonquin lake names at a picnic in the Park in October 1914. From left, Tom Thomson, Fred Varley, A. Y. Jackson, Arthur Lismer, Marjorie Lismer (daughter), Mrs. Lismer. (Courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa).



Loontail (formerly Loon) Lake, probably named for the resemblance of its shape to the flying bird. (Ministry of Natural Resources)

Lawrence Lake - 45°30' 78°31'

Once considered a single body of water with Pardee Lake and known as Crooked Lake, Lawrence Lake was given the name of the township. Lawrence Township, surveyed in 1877, was named after Sir John Lawrence (1811-1879) governor-general of India.(a)

Leatherleaf Lake - 46°00' 79°04'

A common shrub (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*) found along lakeshores and in wet areas of the Park. (1973)

Linda Lake - 45°37' 78°36'

The name Linda's Lake was used and probably given by James Dickson during his survey of Canisbay Township in 1882. Who Linda was is not known.

According to Ralph Bice of Kearney, a local name for the lake was "Horn Lake", because of the resemblance in shape to an animal's horns or antlers.

Lismer Lake - 46°01' 78°38'

Artist Arthur Lismer (1885-1969) was one of the original members of the Group of Seven. He painted in Algonquin Park in 1914. (1973)

Lister Lake - 45°57' 78°27'

Located in Lister Township, which was surveyed in 1884 and named after James Lister, M.P., Lambton.(a)

Little Barbara Lake - See Pandion Pond.

Little Bear Lake - See Bear Lake.

Little Eagle Lake - 45°39' 78°59'

The name perpetuates "Eagle Lake" which disappeared when the larger lake nearby became Butt Lake (q.v.).

Because Little Eagle Lake is not on a through canoe route, the lake is not even shown on older maps, and when it appeared on the "Algonquin" topographic map of 1934 it was still un-named.

Little Island Lake - 45°32' 78°39'

James Dickson, in his survey of Peck Township in 1880 called the lake "Island Lake", an appropriate name since the main island occupies so much of the area. Unknown to Dickson, John Snow (Snow 1855) had earlier christened the lake as "Lake Henry".

By the time of the establishment of the Park, the duplication of common lake names was already a problem, and the present name appeared on the Algonquin Park map of 1896.

Little McCauley Lake and McCauley Creek - 45°36' 78°17' (lake)

Little McCauley Lake is at the headwaters of McCauley Creek which flows into McCauley Lake south of the Park boundary.

McCauley Lake (written as Macaulay on older maps) lies directly on the line of the Hastings Road, which was surveyed in 1850 but never developed to the northern end of the line. The lake may have been named by the road surveyor for John Macaulay (1792-1857), Surveyor General at the time and director of colonization road surveys.

The name may also be that of Dan Mc Auley (or McCauley), a timber cruiser who acted as a guide for surveyors as early as 1847 and was involved in the survey of the Opeongo Road in 1850 (f). Mc Auley appears to have had a very full life. Born in Canada, the son of a Hudson Bay Co. factor, he was sent to England for his education. After his years as a timber cruiser and guide, he joined the Union army and fought in the American Civil War.

The main lake and creek were in an area of active lumbering by J.R. Booth, who named his branch logging railway extending northerly into the Park the "Macauley Central".

Little Opeongo Lake - See Aylen Lake.

Long Lake - See Biggar Lake, Galeairy Lake and Longbow Lake.

Longbow Lake - 45°46' 78°53'

The lake was known to trappers as "Long Lake" before the establishment of the Park (e). In 1931, to eliminate duplication of names, the extension to "Longbow" was made. In this case the name change was highly descriptive and appropriate, for the long narrow lake with its gently arcuate shape really does resemble a longbow.

Loon Lake - See Loontail Lake.

Loontail Lake - 45°50' 78°52'

The lake's shape resembles the form of a flying loon and this may well be the origin of the name. But the form "Loontail" dates only from the 1930's. Previously, from before 1900, the lake was known as "Loon Lake".

Lorne Lake - 45°59' 79°03'

The lake lies on the boundary between the townships of Ballantyne and Wilkes, and the name was applied by the township surveyor in 1881. It may well be after the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, 1878-1883.

Lost Lake - See Found Lake.

Lost Dog Lake - 45°57' 79°06'

This is an interesting example of the adoption, by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names, of a name based on local usage, even though it had appeared on no maps, Dr. Bell's map of 1908 gives the name as "Namaycosh", the Indian word for trout. The name was later shortened to "Namegos" and on the CNR Park map of 1926 it appears as "Mammy's", perhaps through an error in transcription.

The reason for the adoption of the present name, in 1964, is not recorded. A lumber camp operated on the lake during the 1920's and 1930's; some incident related to logging, or possibly to hunting outside the Park boundary a short distance to the west, may be responsible for the local usage.

The Indian name was appropriate; the lake has long been known for Speckled and Lake Trout.

Loughrin Lake and Creek - 45°54' 78°52' (lake)

The name "Loughrin's Lake" appears on the Algonquin Park map of 1896, but for many years this lake, and Lawren Harris Lake to the north, were known as the South and North Burnt Lakes respectively. The latter names were given by the surveyor of Biggar Township in 1890.

The name Loughrin is probably for John L. Loughrin, M.P.P. for Nipissing, 1890 and 1894-1898.

(Lake) Louisa - 45°28' 78°30'

The name of this beautiful lake appears on the plan of a survey of the Madawaska river watershed by John A. Snow in 1854. According to Ralph Bice of Kearney the name Louisa was that of a member of the Sawyer family. The Sawyers, settlers first near Peterborough and later at Maple Lake, Haliburton County, trapped throughout the area for many years previous to the establishment of Algonquin Park. One of the family, Jim Sawyer, was an early Park ranger. It is impossible now to confirm this origin of the name. Many old timers pronounce the name "Louise" and it is possible that a patriotic surveyor intended to honour Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Louise, who was born in 1848 and after whom Lake Louise in Alberta was later named.

Lupus Lake - 45°33' 78°48'

The name is part of the scientific name for the wolf: *Canis lupus*. It appears on Dr. Bell's map of 1908, the older name for the lake being "Wolf Lake". Duplication of names of lakes was a problem from the earliest days of the Park. For example, Timberwolf Lake was also formerly known as "Wolf Lake".

Lynx Lake - 45°56' 78°35'

The name appeared on the Algonquin Park map of 1896.

It is of interest because the lynx is now extremely rare in Algonquin Park. According to Strickland and Rutter (1987) "to our knowledge, no specimen or photograph of a lynx has ever been taken within Park boundaries". The situation is similar to that of the wolverine (see Carcajou Lake).

Macoun Lake - 45°55' 78°38'
Named for John Macoun (1831-1920) one of the greatest naturalists of his day, who produced the first report on the natural history of Algonquin Park in 1900. (1973)

Mackey Farm - 45°44' 78°41'
An overgrown clearing on the west side of Trout Lake marks the site of a very old depot farm. William Mackey lumbered this area for square timber shortly after the middle of the nineteenth century. Even in 1886, Dickson (1886) described the site as "an old lumber shanty — in a patch of raspberry bushes".

McCraney Lake - 45°34' 78°54'
From the time of the township survey in 1879 the lake was known as Moose Lake. In the early 1930's, the name was changed, along with many others, to the name of the township. McCraney Township was named after Daniel McCraney, M.P.P. for East Kent.(a)

McDonald Lake - 45°41' 78°48'
Named after the McDonald family, who settled nearby at Sligo (q.v.).

McDougall Lake - See Booth Lake.

McIntosh Lake and Creek - 45°40' 78°46' (lake)
The lake was referred to by this name by James Dickson during his survey of Hunter Township in 1881, but no explanation was given. The surname has not been identified among either the trappers of the region or the loggers. However, since logging was being actively pursued on Big Trout Lake well before 1880, it is probable that the operations had extended up McIntosh Creek and that the name is related to lumbering.
An Iroquois hunter whom Shirreff (1831) met in 1829 referred to the lake as "Otter Lake". Even into the present century, a local name for the lake among fishermen has been "Big Shoal Lake".

McIntyre Lake - 46°03' 77°47'
Named for Wm. McIntyre who homesteaded on the Bonnechère River some 12 miles above Basin Depot before the Park was established. His son Jack was for many years Deputy Chief Ranger at Achray.

McKaskill Lake - 45°43' 78°02'
This lake has had an interesting history of name changes. It was first named after Malcolm McKaskill, chief assistant to surveyor J. McNaughton on a survey of the Bonnechère River in 1847 (f). The name was adopted by the surveyor of Clancy Township in 1891 and it has remained in local usage ever since.
Complications arose when the lake was shown as "Lake Edward" on federal topographic maps, beginning in 1908. Perhaps it was the intention to name the lake after King Edward VII. But "Lake Edward" was never popular locally. In 1964 the Department of Lands and Forests decided that "Bonnechère Lake" would be an appropriate name, since the lake is a principal source of the Bonnechère River. But because there already was a Bonnechère Lake in the southwest of the Park (itself probably named in error), McKaskill Lake was called West Bonnechère Lake, a move which confounded the confusion, since it was some 40 km east of the original Bonnechère Lake!
In the 1970's, the original name, McKaskill Lake, became official once more.

McKenzie's Lake - See Clydegale Lake.

McLachlin Depot Lake - 45°44' 78°42'
Named for the proximity of McLachlin

Depot, now marked by the clearing on the shore of Trout Lake to the east. The depot was a major supply point for the camps of the McLachlin Brothers Lumber Co. It was established shortly after the completion of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway in 1896, and connected by wagon road to the station at Brûlé Lake, from which supplies were forwarded.

The site is just north of the northern boundary of McLaughlin Township, named in 1883 for James McLaughlin, M.P.P., west Durham, and the name McLaughlin Depot has appeared on some maps.

Madawaska Lake and River - 45°20' 78°23' (lake)

The lake is near the headwaters of the South Madawaska River, which joins the main river in Rock Lake. The Madawaska River flows into the Ottawa River near the present site of Arnprior, and the name goes back to the early days of the fur trade. As recounted in Rayburn (1967), Champlain in 1613 met a band of Indians near the mouth of the Madawaska River whom he called the Matouoüescarini, meaning "people of the shallows". By the end of the seventeenth century the name of the river had been simplified to Matouachita. The change to the present form may have been influenced by the existence of the Madawaska River of New Brunswick, whose name devolves from "land of the porcupine" in the Indian language of that region.

Maggie Lake - 45°30' 78°52'

Maggie Lake is located in Finlayson Township, surveyed in 1878 by James Dickson. The name first appears on his township plan.

Finlayson was the first of many townships in the Park region to be surveyed by Dickson. While he gives no explanation for the name, it is possible that he decided to name this picturesque lake after his wife, Margaret, whom he had married in 1873.

Magnetawan Lake - 45°40' 78°59'

The lake is very close to the headwaters of the Magnetawan River, which drains a large area to the west of Algonquin Park, flowing into Georgian Bay at Byng Inlet. The name, which has passed through minor variations in spelling, is derived from the shape of Byng Inlet; it means "long open channel".(a)

Magpie Lake - 45°40' 78°39'

This is another of those puzzling cases where a lake has been given the name of a species not known to occur in Algonquin Park. For, although the Black-billed Magpie has been known to stray into Ontario, no occurrence is shown in the checklist of birds for the Park (Tozer 1990). The word may have been derived from the French word "pie" which is used for "jay" as well as "magpie". The name of this lake is shown on the 1906 G.T.R. map.

Mama Lake - 45°44' 79°01'

(Algonquian): Flicker (the woodpecker) (b)

Mammy's Lake - See Lost Dog Lake.

Mangotasi Lake - 45°57' 78°58'

(Algonquian): Fearless (b)

Manitoo Lake - See Bonnechère Lake.

Manitou Lake - 46°00' 79°00'

Manitou Lake was the site of the farm of the du Fond family (see Amable du Fond River). When Superintendent Bartlett visited the family about 1902, he was told by the du Fond's that when their forebears first came to the lake they saw a very large water snake ("serpent") and believed the Great Spirit (manitou) was in it. The name Manitou Lake was recorded by surveyor D. Sinclair in 1847.

From 1931 to 1973 the official name of the lake was Wilkes Lake, after the township (which took its name from A.J. Wilkes, Q.C. of Brantford, Ontario). By the restoration of the original name an

interesting glimpse of history has been preserved.(a)

Manitou Mountain - 45°27' 78°35'

The "mountain" is one of the highest hills on the height of land between Oxtongue and Madawaska waters, rising approximately three hundred feet above Bonnechère Lake. It was noted as "Manitoo" (great spirit) by Snow (1855) on his survey of the headwaters of the Madawaska. Snow gave the name also to the lake, whereas later surveyors gave the name Bonnechère, probably through misunderstanding (see Bonnechère Lake).

The hill presumably had some special significance to the Indians, to have been given the name "great spirit", but what this was has not been determined. Manitou Mountain may be seen on the skyline when one is driving west on Highway 60, from a point a few miles east of Whitney, where the hydro-electric transmission line crosses.

Manta Lake - 45°54' 78°31'

(Algonquian): "This" (b)

Maple Lake - 46°01' 78°49'

For a lake in the western hardwoods of Algonquin Park the name "Maple" is not unusual, but the proximity of Maple Lake and Erables Lake on the map always arouses interest. In fact, the timber limit surveyors (Bell 1871) called both lakes "Maple Lakes" and this was repeated by the surveyor of Pentland Township in 1883. Only on the Algonquin Park map of 1896 did the southern lake become "Erables Lake" (not Lac des Erables, which would have been correct for "Lake of the Maples").

March Hare Lake - 45°34' 78°41'

Dr. Bell's map of 1908 indicates this as Marsh Hare Lake, which is more meaningful, since the shores of the lake are marshy. The local name for the lake was Hickey's, after John Hickey, a foreman for the Gilmour Lumber Co. which had one of its first camps on the lake. Modern topographical maps show the creek draining from the lake into Canoe Lake as Hickory Creek; this is probably a corruption of Hickey's Creek.

Marsh Hare Lake - See March Hare Lake.

Mattowacka Lake - 46°00' 79°07'

(Algonquian): Probably derived from Medawaeyaushkauh: "waves begin to sound" (see Mubwayaka Lake).(b)

Merchant Lake - 45°46' 78°32'

The lake is shown as "Merchant's Lake" on a map of timber limits of 1870 (Bell 1870), suggesting that it, in common with many others, was named after a person associated with lumbering. However, it may be significant that in the 1870's a number of limit boundaries intersected in the vicinity of this lake. The name may have been generic for one of the limit holders.

Milk-Vetch Lake - 45°54' 78°05'

Named after a rare plant, the Alpine Milk-Vetch (*Astragalus alpinus*) which is found near this lake. (1973).

Mink Lake (between Tea and Canoe Lakes) See Bonita Lake.

Minnesing Camp - 45°38' 78°40'

A few stone chimneys on the shore of Burnt Island Lake mark the site of a wilderness lodge built by the Grand Trunk Railway in 1913.

The name signifies "island" in Algonquian, obviously chosen from the name of the lake. The buildings were demolished in 1954.

Minto Lake - 45°28' 78°45'

The lake is unnamed on the Park map of 1896, the name "Minto" appearing on the G.T.R. map of 1906. It was probably named after the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada from 1898 to 1904. Minto Lake is remote from canoe routes

but was not far from the Gilmour Co. supply road from Dorset to Tea Lake dam and would have been familiar to passing teamsters.

Lord Minto visited Algonquin Park during his term of office, and camped on the westerly point of Big Island of Cache Lake, a site still known locally as "Minto Point".

Mishimokwa Lake - 46°03' 78°22'
(Algonquian): Great bear (b)

Miskodee Lake - 45°58' 78°29'
(Algonquian): Meadow (b)

Mississauga Lake - See Misty Lake.

Mistake Lake - See Tanamakoon Lake.

Misty Lake - 45°42' 78°49'
The lake was visited by Alexander Shirreff in 1829 and described by him as being "within the Mississauga hunting grounds". It was given the name Mississauga Lake on the map which accompanied his report. The present name dates from the survey of Hunter Township in 1881 by James Dickson. It is possible that the surveyor knew of the other name and chose a simpler name which would suggest it.

Moberly Lake - See Kellys Lake.

Moccasin Lake - 45°40' 78°52'
The name probably comes from the shape of the lake, which resembles a moccasin-clad foot. It appeared on Dr. Bell's map of 1908.

Molly Island - (Smoke Lake) - 45°31' 78°41'
Named after Mary (Molly or Mollie) Cox, 1867-1945, later Mrs. J. Edwin Colson. In the years following 1900, Molly Cox, housekeeper at Park Headquarters, Cache Lake, would often take day trips to Smoke Lake; this island was her favourite picnic site. See also Edwin Lake.

Montgomery Lake - 45°57' 77°37'
The "lake" is really an expansion of the Petawawa River, and lies almost entirely outside of the eastern boundary of the Park, in the Petawawa Military Reserve. The name was probably chosen by military personnel, because the designation "Montgomery Crossing" (of two roads) within the reserve was in use at least as early as the 1920's.

An older name for the lake was "Caughwaba", presumably "white porcupine".

Moose Lake
See Bissett Lake, McCraney Lake and Mouse Lake.

Mouse Lake - 46°01' 78°44'
This appears to be a good-sized lake to name after a mouse, and as might be expected, its original name, given by the surveyor of Pentland Township in 1883, was "Moose Lake". The name Mouse Lake appeared on the G.T.R. map of 1906, possibly through an error, or possibly because even at that date the number of "Moose Lakes" was causing confusion.

Mowat Lake - 45°46' 78°48'
Named after Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, 1872-1896. Mowat's name had previously been given to the former community on Canoe Lake, established by the Gilmour Lumber Co. in 1893, the year of the Park's creation. (1973)

Mubwayaka Lake - 45°43' 78°57'
(Algonquian): The sound of waves, on the shore. Probably a contraction of Medawaeyaushkauh. See also Mattowaska Lake.(b)

Mujekiwis Lake - 45°48' 79°03'
(Algonquian): Eldest son (b)

Murdock Lake - 45°47' 78°23'
Named after Jack Murdock, formerly senior technician at the Harkness Laboratory of Fisheries Research on Opeongo Lake.(d)

A lake named for its shape: Moccasin. (Ministry of Natural Resources)

The plaque honouring Molly (Mollie) Colson, erected on Molly Island, Smoke Lake. (G. Garland)

Muskoka Lake - See Big Porcupine Lake.

Muskoka River - See Oxtongue River.

Muskwa Lake - 46°03' 78°28'
(Algonquian): Bear (b)

Muslim Lake - 45°41' 78°50'
As in the case of Bandit Lake, the name conjures visions of some dramatic situation. But "muslim" in the Park vernacular of the 1960's was one who was a member of the interpretive staff of the Algonquin Park Museum.

Myra Lake - 45°39' 78°21'
Named for Mrs. J.E. (Myra) Avery, the wife of the long-time owner of Opeongo Lodge at the south end of Opeongo Lake. The original buildings of the lodge had been constructed by the St. Anthony Lumber Co. early in the century and were converted in the 1930's. They stood on the site of the former outfitting store. (1973).

Nadine Lake - 45°57' 78°44'
Named at the request of Camp Tanamakoon after Nadine Ysae, a popular camper and pianist at the camp.(a)

Nahma Lake - 45°52' 79°06'
(Algonquian): Sturgeon (b) See also Ahme Lake and Namea Lake.

Namakootchie Lake - 45°31' 78°46'
The lake is one of those named by children's camps in 1931, in this case by the girls of Northway Lodge. According to the late Miss Fanny Case, founder of the camp, when a group returned from a canoe trip in 1909 they were singing:

"We're the Namakootchies who camped on the Bonchères
We're the Namakootchies of 1909". . . .

and the song has been a favourite of the camp's ever since. The name Namakootchie, which obviously appealed to the girls, is said to be that of an Indian, probably mentioned by a guide on the trip. The word appears to be similar to the Algonquian word for trout: namaycosh or namegos (not inappropriate for this lake). The lake was thought to be unnamed in 1931, but it is probable that the name Kagh Lake (q.v.) had been applied to it.

Namaycosh Lake - See Lost Dog Lake.

Namea Lake - 45°58' 78°55'
The word is a highly contracted form of that shown on older maps: Mishe-nah-ma which means "great sturgeon".(b)
See also Ahme Lake and Nahma Lake. The presence of three small lakes named for the sturgeon is puzzling. Sturgeon are found in the Park only infrequently in the lower Petawawa River, and it is not known that they were ever more widely distributed.

Namegos Lake - See Lost Dog Lake.

Nenemousha Lake - 45°58' 78°22'
(Algonquian): My aunt (b)

Nepawin Lake - 45°47' 78°28'
(Algonquian): Sleeping place (b)

Nick Lake - 45°45' 78°19'
Named for Nigel V. (Nick) Martin (dec. 1986), director of the Harkness Laboratory on Opeongo Lake from 1955 to 1963. An international authority on Lake Trout and Splake, Nick Martin received posthumously the Friends of Algonquin Directors' Award in 1987.(d)

Nipissing River - 46°00' 78°31'
The word "Nipissing" means small body of water, and was applied by the native people to Lake Nipissing to differentiate it from the Great Lakes. The word came to be associated with the area around the lake and with the Indian band which inhabited it. Alexander Murray, in 1853, reported that the Nipissing River (or Little Nipissing as it was known then) was so

named because it furnished a route from Cedar Lake to Lake Nipissing (presumably by ascending the Nipissing to its source and descending the South River).

Nokomis Lake and Creek - 45°54' 78°58' (lake)
(Algonquian): My grandmother (b)

Nominigan Camp - 45°32' 78°41'
Nominigan was built as an outpost camp by the Grand Trunk Railway in 1912. No buildings remain today on the beautiful south-facing point on Smoke Lake, but white pine trees give the clue to the name that was chosen (with some artistic licence): Nominigan (balsam) in Algonquin.

North Burnt Lake - See Lawren Harris Lake.

North Depot Lake - 46°05' 78°17'
Originally known as "Depot Lake", the name was modified to avoid duplication with Depot Lake (q.v.), and the origin of the name is similar in the two cases.
The railway across the north of the Park was not completed until 1915. Before that time, lumber camps were supplied by means of wagon roads from settlements along the Ottawa River, such as Deux Rivières and Bissett. A road from Deux Rivières was extended southerly, giving access first to Windigo Lake, then North Depot Lake, and finally Radiant Lake. For a few years a depot on this lake was a major supply centre.

North Tea Lake - 45°56' 79°05'
This large lake near the north west corner of the Park has indeed had a varied history of names. The lake lies on the boundary between the townships of Ballantyne and Wilkes. When the former was surveyed in 1879, the surveyor used the Indian name "Kah-wah-was-kig-a-mog", meaning crooked or bent in the middle. The surveyor of Wilkes township in 1881 adopted the name "Tea Lake" without explanation. It could have been from the brownish colour of the water, from some incident occurring during the survey, or even, through mis-spelling, from the roughly "Tee" shape of the lake. The name Tea Lake came into general use, producing considerable confusion with Tea Lake in the south of the Park. From 1951 to 1964 the official name was Waskigomog Lake, a shortening of the Indian name. Finally, the present form, North Tea Lake was adopted.(a)

Northway Lodge - 45°32' 78°35'
Algonquin Park's oldest operating camp, Northway Lodge for girls, was founded on Cache Lake, in 1908, by Fannie L. Case of Rochester, N.Y. The name was chosen by Miss Case to convey the impression of a site in the north woods, a place in which nature was as undisturbed as possible. As she wrote: "north was the forest, sheltering us from the northwind".

Notagan Lake - 45°43' 78°57'
(Algonquian): Sound (noise) (b)

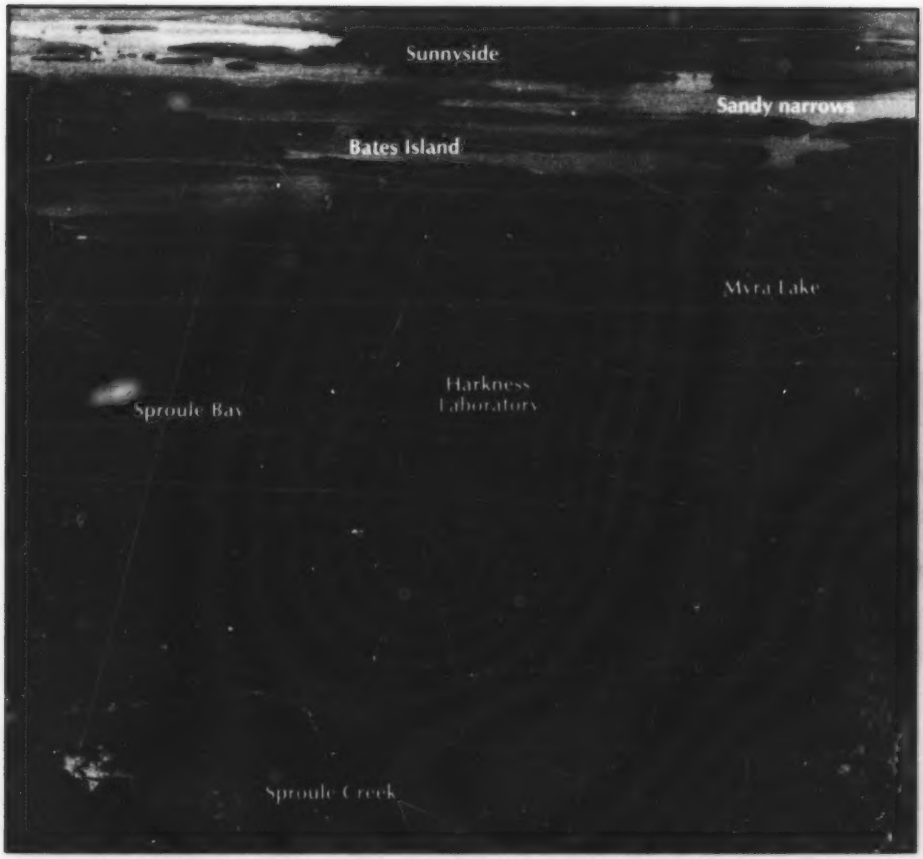
O'Gorman Lake - 45°35' 78°56'
O'Gorman was an early member of the Park staff. The lake has carried his name since 1906, except for a few years in the 1920's when, through an error in transcription, it appeared on maps as "Doorman's Lake"! (a)

Omemei Lake - 45°39' 78°30'
(Algonquian): Wild pigeon or dove (b)

Onagun Lake - 45°48' 78°20'
(Algonquian): Dish or cup (b)

Onaway Lake - 45°34' 78°30'
(Algonquian): Sound, tone or dialect (b)

Opalescent Lake - 45°53' 77°40'
The lake is named for the beautiful greenish colour of its water, and like many others, it was first known as "Green Lake" (CNR map of 1926). The present name was chosen about 1940 to avoid duplication.



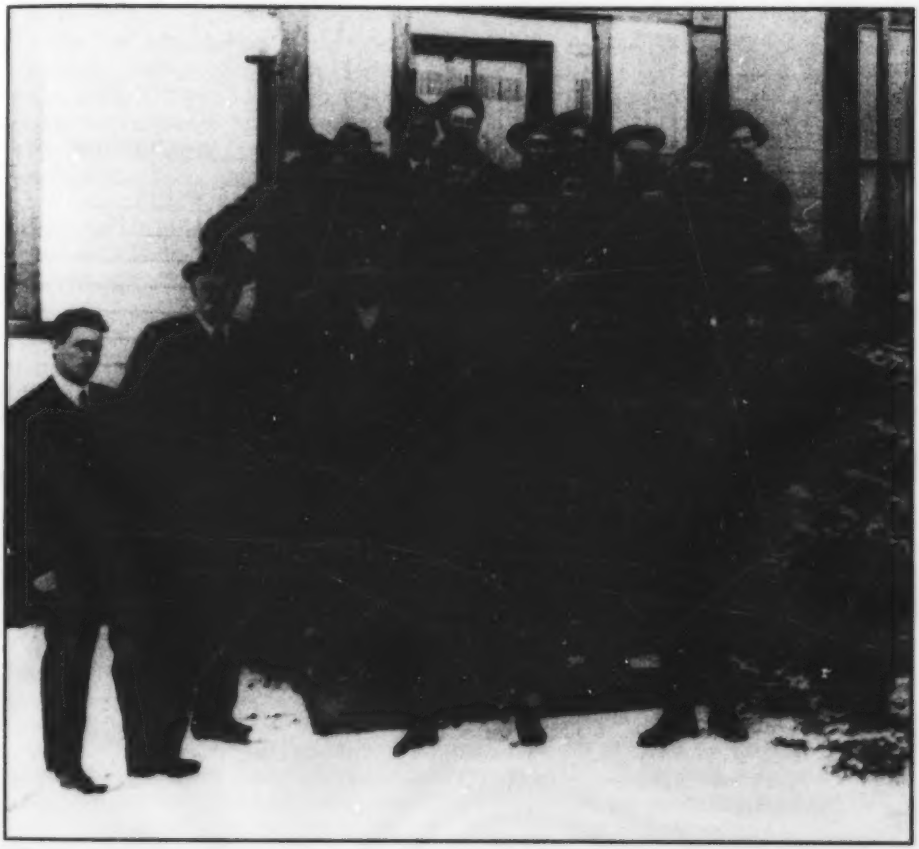
This oblique air photo of Opeongo Lake ("lake that is sandy at the narrows") shows several named features. (Ministry of Natural Resources)

Opeongo Lake and River - 45°42' 78°23' (lake)

Alexander Shirreff in 1829 referred to this lake as "Abeunga or as commonly pronounced, peonga", and considered the three arms as forming three Peonga lakes. For some years the lake was known as the Great Opeongo Lake. The word Opeongo may be derived from "Ope au wingauk" meaning "sandy at the narrows" (b). Traces of an Indian settlement, including a burial place, are located just north of the narrows leading into East Arm.

"Opeongo" as a place name appears beyond the Park boundaries. A colonization road projected from near Renfrew toward Opeongo Lake in 1850 was called the Opeongo Road and the name was given to a community near the beginning of this road. It appears also in an old shanty song:

"Come, cheer up, brave boys! We plough and we sow
and adieu evermore to the Opeongo"
(Quoted in Robins 1943).



This group of Park rangers photographed at the time of Superintendent Bartlett's retirement in January 1922 includes several after whom lakes were named. George Bartlett stands at front, second from left; his son Jim is at right rear. Peter Ranger is at left front, Telesphore Ranger behind Bartlett's left shoulder. Mark Robinson stands in front of Jim Bartlett. George Stringer, with flat cap, is near the centre, Jack Stringer behind his left shoulder, and Dan Stringer sits on the step. Ned Godin ("Godda"), with hands clasped, stands behind Dan, while Henry Foy stands at front to right of Dan. (Algonquin Park Museum)

Oram Lake - 45°38' 78°06'

The name pre-dates the establishment of the Park, for the lake received a mention in the report of the Royal Commission of 1893: "- - a road runs from the end of Crotch Lake half a mile south to the east end of Oram's Lake - - - well stocked with trout". The name and the road remain today, but Oram Lake is no longer a noted trout lake.

The Oram family were early settlers on Lake Kaminiskeg near Barry's Bay and were related by marriage to the Dennisons, settlers on Opeongo Lake (see Sunnyside).(d)

Oriole Lake - See Bridle Lake.

Osler Lake - 45°54' 78°45'

Located in Osler township, which was

named in 1883 after Judge Featherstone Osler, M.P. for West Toronto.(a)

Otter Lake - See McIntosh Lake and West Otterpaw Lake.

Otterpaw Lake - 46°02' 78°08'

West Otterpaw Lake - 45°35' 78°49'
Both of these lakes were probably named from the resemblance of their shape to the paw mark of the otter. (Note map on cover.)
West Otterpaw Lake was known as Otter Lake before 1900.

Otterslide Lake and Creek - 45°43' 78°36' (lake)
The lake was named by Alexander Murray during his geological survey of 1853. Murray does not indicate where the slide was, but Wicksteed (1948) mentions seeing, in 1945, a slide with a five-foot drop on the creek between Little Otterslide and Otterslide Lakes.

Oxtongue River - 45°26' 78°50'
The river, which was originally considered as part of the Muskoka River, takes its name from Oxtongue Lake outside of the Park. The lake was named by Alexander Murray in 1853, "because of its shape".

Ozawabrek Lake - 45°52' 78°58'
(Algonquian): Brass, copper or gold (i.e. a yellow metal) (b)

Papukiwis Lake - 45°44' 79°00'
(Algonquian): The disinherited (b)

Pardee Lake - 45°30' 78°32'
Named after the Honourable T.B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, when the first proposal for Algonquin Park was made. Pardee was supportive, but died in 1889 before action could be taken. (1973).
Previous to this name being adopted, the lake and Lawrence Lake were jointly known as Crooked Lake.

Pathfinder Lake - 45°37' 78°46'
Named at the request of Camp Pathfinder in 1931, after the camp.
The camp itself is located on Pathfinder Island in Source Lake. It was founded in 1914 by two teachers from Rochester, N.Y.

Pandion Pond - 45°43' 78°49'
Named after the well-known Park bird, the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). (1973)
The lake was previously known locally as Little Barbara.

Pauguk Lake - 45°57' 78°16'
(Algonquian): Flying skeleton (b)

Paxton Lake - 45°48' 79°04'
Located in Paxton township, surveyed in 1879 and named for Thomas Paxton, M.P.P., Ontario North.(a)

Peck Lake - 45°33' 78°39'
The name is that of Peck Township in which the lake is located. The township, surveyed in 1880, was named for Samuel Peck, M.P.P. for North Victoria.(a)

Pemican Lake - 45°50' 79°06'
(Algonquian): Animal fat (b) The word (usually spelled "pemmican") has come to be associated with the concentrated food made of dried meat encased in fat.

Pen Lake - 45°27' 78°23'
Strangely, this large lake was one of few left unnamed on Snow's map of 1855. According to a note in the files of the Ontario Geographic Names Board, the name is a corruption of the French word "pin", given because of a prominent lone pine tree; the first recorded use is 1878.

Penaish Lake - 45°39' 78°29'
(Algonquian): Small grouse (b)

Perley Lake - 45°53' 78°37'
Named after one of the partners in the Ottawa lumber firm of Perley and Pattee, which had limits in the vicinity at least as early as 1870.

Petawawa River

Shirreff, in 1829, referred to the branch now known as the Barron River as the Pittoiwais, but within a few years the name, or variations of it (e.g. Petawawauwe), were transferred to both branches, that is the present Barron and Petawawa Rivers. The name is believed to mean "a noise heard far away".

The main river was known, at the time of Shirreff's visit, as "Nesswabic".

The Petawawa River rises in the Butt Lake area of western Algonquin Park and, with its tributaries, drains most of the northern section of the Park. It flows into the Ottawa River near the town of Petawawa.

Pezheki Lake - 45°44' 78°58'

(Algonquian): Bison (b)

This is an unusual name for a lake in Algonquin Park. The word is similar to the Indian term for "one": pecheik, and there is a woodsman's story that the original designation was "Number One Lake". (Craig MacDonald, personal communication). Compare the history of nearby David Lake.

Philip Lake and Philip Depot - 45°56' 78°23'

Canoeists descending the Little Madawaska river from Hogan Lake to Radiant Lake pass through Philip Lake, and at the beginning of the next portage they may notice the remains of buildings in an overgrown clearing. This was once Philip Depot, which was a major supply point for lumber camps, from before the establishment of the Park until well into this century. Unlike McLachlin Depot and Barnet Depot, which carry the names of major companies, Philip Depot was named after the adjacent lake, and the identification of "Philip" is not now known. The township survey of 1887 shows the site as "McLaughlin's Farm and depot"; other companies probably used it in later years. Before the construction of the railway through Brent and Radiant, supplies were teamed all the way from Deux Rivières on the Ottawa to Philip Depot, for redistribution to camps as far away as Hogan Lake and the Crow River.

Phipps Lake - 45°29' 78°34'

Named to honour Robert W. Phipps, clerk of forestry in the Ontario government in the 1890's, and one of the original proposers of the concept of Algonquin Park. Phipps was a member of the Commission which, in 1893, drafted the Algonquin Park Act. Before the adoption of the name, the lake was known as one of the "Bonnechère lakes".

Pinay Lake - 45°44' 78°40'

The name is an English rendition of the Algonquian word for grouse. The nearby Bonasa Lake takes its name from the Latin for Ruffed Grouse: *Bonasa umbellus* . (1973)

Pine River Farm - 45°44' 78°48'

See Tim Lake and River.

Pishnecka Lake - 45°54' 79°03'

(Algonquian): Dangerous (b)

Pittowais Lake - See Grand Lake.

Pogonia Lake - 45°45' 77°43'

Named after an orchid commonly found in the Park, the Rose Pogonia (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*). (1973)

Ponemah Lake - 45°45' 78°48'

(Algonquian): Future, or later (b)

Porcupine Lake - See Big Porcupine Lake.

Portal Lake and Rapids - See Burntroot Lake.

Potter Lake - 45°37' 78°46'

The name was used by James Dickson during his survey of Peck Township in 1880, but Dickson gives no explanation of its source. Ralph Bice suggests that the name is that of a lumber camp foreman,

but according to Dickson, there was no lumbering in 1880 in the basin of the Oxtongue River, of which Potter Lake is part.

Presto Lake - 45°42' 78°12'

The name is probably a contraction of Preston, the township in which the lake is situated. The township was named, in 1889, for Dr. Robert Preston, M.P.P. for Leeds; it was never subdivided into concessions and lots.(a)

Pringrove - 45°38' 78°49'

This historic cedar log building on the north shore of Brûlé Lake was constructed by lumber operator Alex Barnet in 1904 as a family cottage. The Barnet company was one of those using Brûlé Lake station as a supply point for their depots to the north.

The cottage was purchased by the present owner, Dr. E.H. Kase Jr., in 1937. He named it Pringrove from a contraction of Princeton and Grove City, two colleges with which he had been associated (Kase 1971). For over 50 years the cottage has been a refuge for canoe trippers caught by storms or other emergencies.

Proulx Lake - 45°47' 78°24'

The name appears on a survey of timber limits of 1870 (Bell 1870). It is presumably that of someone in the lumber trade, as the surname was not uncommon among loggers of the Ottawa valley in this century. Robins (1943) relates meeting, at Radiant in the 1930's, an elderly fire ranger by the name of Proulx who had worked for many years as a teamster in lumber camps.

Provoking Lake - 45°35' 78°30'

One could imagine a number of reasons for the selection of this unusual name. Was it the climb of over one hundred feet on the portage from Lake of Two Rivers, or poor fishing (although there are now bass in the lake)? Since the name appears to have been given by James Dickson during his survey of Canisbay township in 1882, it probably derives from the shape. The long bay leading to the east would have required many sightings to map, and may have caused Dickson to wonder when he would come to the end of it.

The name appears on the G.T.R. map of 1906 as "Proud King Lake" but that is one more example of an error in transcription.

Pugawagun Lake - 45°44' 78°58'

(Algonquian): War club (b)

Pukina Lake - 45°58' 78°25'

(Algonquian): Grasshopper (b)

Quzel Lake - 45°48' 78°22'

The unpronounceable name of this small lake has a Central American look to it. The name is shown on the G.T.R., map of 1906, and while the first letter appears to be a definite "Q", one wonders if there has been a slip by the draughtsman. "Ouzel" is a thrush in England, and "water ouzel" is a name applied in western North America to the Dipper, a small bird of fast-moving streams. Possibly an early Park visitor used the term for a bird seen here.

Rabbittail Lake - See Robitaille Lake.

Radiant Lake - 45°00' 78°17'

The name Trout Lake was in use for this lake at the time of Shirreff's trip in 1829 and continued well into this century. When the Canadian Northern Railway was built through the north of the Park between 1912 and 1915, there was a need to find names for a number of stations. A. J. Hills, the General Superintendent at the time, made, in his own words, "a diligent search to get names suggestive of beauty", and arrived at (from east to west): Dahlia, Kathmore, Achray, Brawny, Radiant, Acanthus, Daventry and Ascalon. Radiant station was on the shore of Trout Lake, whose name was then changed to Radiant Lake to avoid confusion with other Trout Lakes.(a)

Ragged Lake - 45°29' 78°38'

The lake straddles the boundary between the townships of Livingstone, surveyed in 1877, and Peck, surveyed in 1880. The surveyors of both used the name Ragged.

Since the construction of the first lumbering dam at the outlet, early in this century, the shoreline of this lake has indeed had a "ragged" look, as changing water levels killed trees along the shore. But the surveyors' name came simply from the irregular shape which caused bays of the lake to cross and recross the township boundary. At the time of the surveys the shoreline was as unaltered as for any other Park lake.

The lake had an earlier name, perhaps also arising from its shape. Snow (1855) on his plan of the headwaters of the Madawaska and Muskoka (i.e. Oxtongue) Rivers, showed it as "Lake Chican". Possibly he intended it as "chicane": in the English sense to deceive by trickery, indicating that he was led off the main watercourse by the irregular shape, or, in the French sense, to wrangle, suggesting a disagreement within his party over the route to follow.

Rail Lake - 45°42' 78°19'

Named after the Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*), an uncommon bird in Algonquin, which was observed near this site in 1971. (1973)

Rain Lake - 45°37' 78°56'

The name "Rainy Lake" appears on the plan of the survey of McCraney Township in 1879. According to Ralph Bice, that name had been given by trapper Jake Clancy, whose area extended from south of McCraney Lake to Daisy Lake and who had a camp on Rain Lake. In the early years of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway and Canada Atlantic Railway the station and post office near the west end of the lake were known as "Rainy Lake"; the station name was later changed to McCraney, and the post office name to Brennan after the local sawmill owner. The name of the lake was changed to avoid confusion with Rainy Lake in western Ontario.

Rainy Lake - See Rain Lake and Swan Lake.

Ranger Lake - 45°46' 78°48'

The name commemorates the Ranger family, three of whose members: Albert, Peter and Telesphore were early Park rangers. (The name is given the French pronunciation:"rawnzhay"). (1973)

Ravenau Lake - 45°59' 78°31'

This small lake is of interest because it is on the route taken by Shirreff in 1829 to surmount the rapids on the Petawawa above Cedar Lake: "a good wide portage road has been formed north of the channel — in which three small lakes are crossed". (Shirreff 1831). The route was also used as a snowshoe trail in winter (Craig MacDonald, personal communication).

The G.T.R. map of 1906 shows the lake as Wabewawa (white goose). This was shortened to Wabewa Lake on later maps.

In 1964 the District Forester pointed out to the Ontario Geographic Names Board that, in local usage, the lake had been referred to as Ravenaw, Raveneau or Ravenau. Presumably this was the name of a person, perhaps a logger. "Raveneau" would appear the more probable spelling, but "Ravenau" was adopted.

Ray's Lake - 45°46' 78°26'

Named after Professor Ray Langford (see Langford Lake).(d)

Red Gods Camp - See Teepee Lake and (Camp) Arowhon.

Redpine Bay (of Burntroot Lake) - 45°50' 78°39'

William Hawkins, who in 1837 descended the Tim and Petawawa Rivers, indicated on his map "Large red pine" around the shores of this bay. On the map of Upper Canada produced by Joseph

Bouchette in 1846, the bay was shown as "Red Pine Lake". It is now considered to be part of Burntroot Lake, but beautiful examples of red pine may still be seen.

Redpole Lake - 45°47' 78°05'

The 1906 G.T.R. map shows this lake as Red-poll Lake; the present form of the name appeared on the C.N.R. map of 1926. Presumably the lake was named after the irregular winter visiting bird, the Common Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*), and re-named by someone unfamiliar with this bird.

Richards Lake - 45°46' 77°41'

This lake probably takes its name from Richards Township, which lies to the south just outside the Park boundary. The Pine River, of which Richards Lake is the headwaters, was once known as Richards Creek, because it flowed into the Bonnechère River in that township.

Richards Township, surveyed in 1862, was named for Judge Sir William Richards, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Ringneck Pond - 45°35' 78°23'

Named for the Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) which is regularly observed here. (1973).

Robinson Lake - 45°54' 78°41'

The name appears on Dr. Bell's map of 1908, and was almost certainly given after Mark Robinson (1867-1955), long-time Park Ranger and Acting Superintendent. Robinson had been on the Park staff for only one year when the 1908 map was made, but it is known from his diaries that he and Dr. Bell travelled together on occasion (Ottelyn Addison, personal communication).

Robitaille Lake - 45°41' 77°52'

The origin of the name is unknown but the word gives a fine example of the changes that can arise from careless transcription. The lake was named on a survey of timber limits along the Bonnechère River by J. McNaughton in 1847. McNaughton wrote it as "Rabitail". The surveyor of Clancy Township in 1891 spelled it "Rabitaille", and as late as 1947 a map showed Rabbittail. The present form, adopted in 1965, is that of a common surname in eastern Canada.

Rochou's Lake - See Carl Wilson Lake.

Rock Lake - 45°30' 78°24'

When John Snow made his survey of the Madawaska River in 1854, he was obviously impressed by the beauty of this lake. Along the east side of the lake, on his plan, he wrote "Perpendicular mountain 500ft.", and on the west shore "Rock perpendicular". Snow used the name Rock Lake and it was probably he who assigned it.

David Thompson, on his map of 1837, showed the lake as "Falcon Lake", but this name never came into general use. Possibly Peregrine Falcons were seen by him along the cliffs.

Rorke Lake - 45°59' 77°48'

The name was given by the surveyor of Bronson Township in 1888 and is almost certainly after Louis V. Rorke, who was to become Surveyor General of Ontario. In 1888 he was a student in surveying in Toronto and was probably an assistant on the survey. The origin is similar to that of Whitson Lake (q.v.)

Rose Lake and Island (Rock Lake) - 45°33' 78°20' (Rose Lake)

Rosepond Lake - 45°31' 78°24'

Rose was a daughter of the Flecks, J.R. Booth's daughter and son-in-law, to whom he gave extensive property on Rock Lake which became known as the Barclay Estate (q.v.). See also Jean Lake and Gordon Lake.

Rosebary Lake - 45°46' 78°55'

The name appears as Rosebery on the Algonquin Park Map of 1896, and as Roseberry on a map of 1906. Dr. Bell, in

1908, showed it as Rosebary.

According to Ralph Bice of Kearney, the lake was known to the trappers, before the establishment of the Park, as "Round Lake". Bice has suggested that the present name is that of a lumber camp foreman of the 1870's and 1880's.(e)

It is also possible, particularly in view of the original spelling, that the intention was to recognize Lord Rosebery, who became Prime Minister of England in 1894.

Ross Lake - See Rosswood Lake.

Rosswood Lake - 45°39' 78°48'

The lake was formerly known as Ross Lake, and was probably named after Dan Ross, one of the original Park rangers. Ross was from Glengarry County, had been a river driver, and was mentioned in the book Glengarry Schooldays by Canadian author Ralph Connor.

Round Lake - See Rosebary Lake.

Rumley Lake - 45°39' 78°13'

See the explanation for Ryegrass Lake.

Ryegrass Lake - 45°39' 78°12'

On the G.T.R. map of 1906 this lake appears as "Rye Lake", and the neighbouring Rumley Lake as "Rum Lake".

The two small lakes were probably named by fishermen on their way to Godda Lake. The expansion of the names to their present forms (perhaps considered more suitable) was made for the Algonquin topographic map of 1934.

Sahwa Lake - 45°49' 79°04'

(Algonquian): Perch (fish) (b)

(Lake) St. Anthony - 45°35' 78°19'

Named for the St. Anthony Lumber Co. See the entry under Whitney Lake.

Salvelinus Lake - 45°38' 78°57'

The generic name of Brook and Lake Trout. (1973)

Sam Lake - 45°32' 78°44'

See the entry for Gill Lake.

Sandy Lake - 45°29' 78°23'

This lake nestled in the hills above Rock Lake is not noticeably "sandier" than other small lakes. It was named, during fish-stocking operations in the 1960's, after Sandy Calvert, wife of William Calvert, Assistant Superintendent of the Park at the time.(d)

Sasajewun Lake - 45°35' 78°32'

(Algonquian): A small rapids or swift (b)

The name has become widely known since the Wildlife Research Station was established on this lake.

Saw-whet Lake - 45°47' 78°49'

The Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) is the smallest owl found in the Park; its call, which resembles the sound of a saw being filed, may be heard in the gathering dusk of an Algonquin night. Some people liken the sound also to a radio time-signal. (1973)

Sawyer Lake - 45°39' 78°54'

Named after Jim Sawyer, one of a family from north Haliburton which trapped over much of the area now included in the Park. Jim Sawyer built a trapping camp on Butt Lake in 1872, and became a Park ranger in 1898.(e)

Scott Lake - 45°29' 78°43'

The name, which appeared on Dr. Bell's map of 1908, is probably that of Dr. Lester Scott who, with his family, camped near Teepee Lake for a number of summers early in the century.

In later years, Dr. Scott was to recall: "What fun that was —finding a lake that wasn't on the map. We found many during our wanderings —" (Quoted in Saunders 1947). Scott was a good friend of Dr. Bell.

Sec Lake - 45°49' 77°33'

In 1847 William Bell, carrying out a

survey of the Indian River, gave this lake the romantic name "Lac des Isles". The surveyor of Master township in 1892 gave the present, much less romantic, name: Sec ("dry"). Possibly the water was very low that year. The next lake to the north is "Wet Lake", but that name is more recent. To the surveyor it was, in common with many other lakes, "Crooked Lake".

Secret Lake - 45°42' 78°31'
The lake is in a low-lying area and very difficult to see from the ground. It was named by John Bates, cottager on Opeongo Lake (see Bates Island) who stocked it with speckled trout and attempted to keep it "secret".(d)

Segwun Lake - 45°36' 78°12'
(Algonquian): Spring (of the year) (b)

Shall Lake - 45°39' 78°05'
The older name, in use from 1906 or earlier, was Shallow Lake, an accurate descriptive term. The contraction to Shall was made in 1931, no doubt to avoid duplication with Shallow Lakes elsewhere.
The new name provided inspiration for the name of Shallnot Lake, about two kilometres to the north.

Shallow Lake - See Shall Lake.

Shawashkong River - See York River.

Shangashi Lake - 45°50' 78°09'
(Algonquian): Mink (b)

Shawandasee Lake - 45°26' 78°47'
(Algonquian): The southern bird or bluebird (b)

Shawshaw Lake - 45°44' 79°01'
(Algonquian): Swallow (bird) (b)

Sheriff Pond - 45°32' 78°38'
Named after the explorer, Alexander Shirreff (or Sheriff) who crossed through the present Park from the Ottawa River to Penetanguishene in 1829 (Shirreff 1831). (1973)

Shippagew Lake - 45°47' 78°42'
The name was shown on the plan of survey of Bishop Township by James Dickson in 1884, and has remained unchanged ever since. The word is something of a mystery, as it is not obviously an English surname, and if it is of Indian origin it has been considerably changed in transcription. The latter is possible, however, and the first part of the word could be derived from "sipi", the Algonquian word for river. The lake is in the course of the Tim River.

Sim's Lake and Creek - 45°36' 78°40'
Probably named Sim's Lake because the creek draining it into Canoe Lake flows near the former Sims Pit on the abandoned line of J.R. Booth's Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound (later Canada Atlantic) Railway. An engineer by the name of Sims was associated with the construction or maintenance of this railway and with the development of a large ballast pit. The trace of spur rail lines laid out to service the pit may still be seen along the road to Arowhon Pines. (There should be no apostrophe in the name).
Locally, Sim's Creek is known as Ghost Walk Creek.

Sinclair Lake - 45°57' 78°53'
Named for Duncan Sinclair, an explorer who reached Manitou Lake from the Mattawa River in 1848. (1973)

Sisco Lake - 45°58' 79°04'
The name is a shortened form of "Siscowet Lake" which was the name shown on Dr. Bell's map of 1908.
The Algonquian word was adopted into English as "cisco" for the herring, and there is also a Cisco Bay in the Park (q.v.).

Sittingman Lake - 45°46' 78°50'
The outline of the lake resembles the

figure of a person sitting on a stump. (1973)

Skuce Lake - 45°58' 78°45'

Charlie and Ed Skuce of Barry's Bay were well-known guides, during the 1920's and 1930's. They were associated with the girls' camp, Northway Lodge, for many years.

Sligo - 45°42' 77°46'

The name Sligo House was given to his stopping place on the road to Basin Depot by Paddy Garvey (see Garveys Lake), reportedly after his birthplace in Ireland (f). The site was a strategic one, for it was at the head of canoe navigation on the Bonnechère River, where supplies were transferred to wagons on their way to the Depot. Sligo House and the land around it became the property of the McDonald family. After the death of her husband, the widow McDonald continued to operate the farm and stopping place for many years, becoming well known to travellers on the road to Basin Depot (Saunders 1947).

The site is indicated today only by a grave marker of the McDonald family, on the north side of the road.

Smith's Lodge - 45°28' 78°00'

This historic log building lies just outside the Park boundary, but its history is closely entwined with that of Algonquin, and its presence is responsible for the complicated form of the boundary around the north side of Victoria Lake.

J. Gregory Smith of Vermont was a partner of J. R. Booth in several enterprises, including the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway. When the railway had been completed past Madawaska, Smith, who became governor of Vermont, purchased most of the land around Victoria Lake as his private hunting preserve, and constructed the Lodge near the outlet of the lake. At the time the eastern boundary of the Park was a short distance west of Victoria Lake; when the Park was extended, the privately-owned land around the lake was excluded.

Smith's holdings were acquired by the late Garfield Weston who in time presented the Lodge and the land to the Salvation Army.

Smoke Lake - 45°31' 78°41'

The name is first found on the plan of Peck Township, surveyed by James Dickson in 1880. While it is often said that the name refers to the tendency of the lake to produce heavy mists, it is possible that it relates to an incident described by Dickson in his book "Camping in the Muskoka Region" (Dickson 1886). Part of the group had been windbound all of one day on the island (now Molly Island) but their comrades on the mainland knew they were safe, because "the smoke of the fire on the island has betrayed our presence to our friends in camp" and supper was ready for the windbound crew when they were able to cross from the island. John Snow (Snow 1855) called the lake "Lake Traverse". Snow had carried a survey traverse over the frozen lakes from the Madawaska valley across the height of land to Smoke Lake, where his survey ended.

According to notes in the possession of Craig MacDonald (personal communication), the Indian group from Rama, Ontario, which trapped over the area before the Park was established, knew the lake as "Manidoo (i.e. Manitou) Lake".

Songean Lake - 45°56' 78°20'

(Algonquian): Strength (b)

Sorrel Lake - 45°46' 78°46'

Named after the Sorrel family of plants (*Oxalis*) whose tiny flowers are found abundantly in the Algonquin woods. (1973)

Source Lake - 45°34' 78°39'

The name was given by James Dickson during his survey of Peck Township in 1880, because the lake was considered to

be the source of the main branch of the Madawaska River. On a survey of timber limits by John Snow (Snow 1855) it is shown as Caroline Lake, a name that continued in local use after 1880.

South Burnt Lake - See Loughrin Lake.

South River - 45°50' 79°04'

It may seem strange that a river draining the northwesterly section of the Park is called "South River". But the stream (small in the Park) is the headwater of a major river flowing into a bay on the south side of Lake Nipissing. The outlet was known to voyageurs passing through that lake, and the name appeared on maps before the end of the eighteenth century.

South Tea Lake - See Tea Lake.

Southworth Lake - 45°42' 78°39'

Thomas Southworth was Clerk of the Bureau of Forestry in the predecessor of the Ministry of Natural Resources from 1898 to 1905, and was therefore a pioneer of forestry in the Ontario government. The name of the lake, first used on Dr. Bell's map of 1908, is almost certainly after him.

Spectacle Lake (Upper and Lower) - 45°50' 77°47'

An example of lakes named for their shape: taken together the Spectacle Lakes resemble a pair of spectacles. The name was applied in the 1920's or earlier.

Sproule Lake and Bay (of Opeongo Lake) - 45°36' 78°23' (lake)

Sproule Lake and Sproule Bay, and the creek connecting them, take their names from the township in which they are located. It was named, in 1889, for Charles H. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, but it was never subdivided into concessions and lots.(a)

Spatterdock Pond - 45°46' 78°40'

Spatterdock is a common name for the Yellow Pond Lily (*Nuphar variegatum*) common throughout Algonquin. (1973)

Square Lake - 45°59' 78°00'

The name refers to the shape of the lake. The name was in local usage before its adoption. (1973)

Stacks Rapids (Petawawa River) - 45°59' 78°30'

Probably named after Harry Stack of Killaloe who, for many years through the 1930's and 1940's, worked as a summer fire ranger at Brent and as a logger in the winter.

Stewart's Dam (Nipissing River) - 45°52' 78°52'

An old logging dam, the first below the Nod Lake portage. See entry for Graham's Dam.

Straight Shore Lake - 45°39' 78°47'

An example of a lake named for its form, in this case the remarkably straight southeast shoreline.

Stratton Lake - 45°51' 77°43'

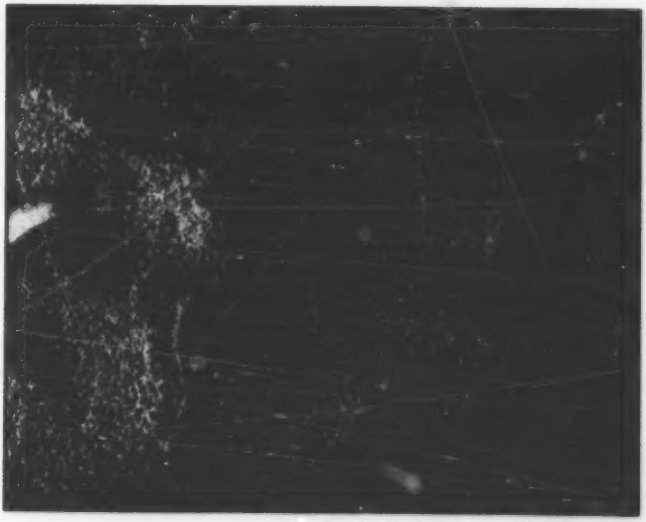
Located in Stratton Township, which was surveyed in 1893 and named for James Stratton, M.P.P., Peterborough. It was formerly known as Crooked Lake.(a)

Stringer Lake - 45°26' 78°30'

Named after Park Ranger George Stringer, who cut the trail from North Grace Lake in to the lake about 1920 and discovered excellent speckled trout fishing (e). Travel in this region was often confusing when it was outside of the Park and off the canoe trip map. In addition, changes in lake names were frequent. Stringer Lake was also known as Gull Lake or Grace Lake, when the present North Grace Lake was known as Rough Lake or Brough Lake.

George Stringer, who later drowned in Rock Lake, was a member of a family with many Park connections. His cousin, Jack Stringer, was also a ranger for many years. Of Jack's sons, Wam and Jim were guides, Dan was also a ranger, and Omer a

Above: The aptly-named Spectacle Lakes. Beyond them is Carcajou Bay of Grand Lake. (Ministry of Natural Resources)



Right: Straight Shore Lake, named for its shape. Ministry of Natural Resources)

famous canoeist and builder of canoes. Another relative, Joseph Stringer, died in mysterious circumstances while enforcing game laws (see Billings Lake).

Stringer Lake is now a trophy fishing lake for Brook Trout.

Sunbeam Lake - 45°40' 78°42'

Until the publication of the Algonquin topographic map in 1934, this lake was known as "Wilson's Lake", the latter name having appeared on the Park map of 1896. The lake was probably named by the early Park Staff after James Wilson, Superintendent of Queen Victoria Park in Niagara Falls, Ontario, who visited Algonquin in the autumn of 1893 to advise on park management and operation.

If this is true, it is ironic that one of Wilson's recommendations was: "The nomenclature of the lakes in the park requires revising — there are — numerous Wolf lakes, Trout lakes, Long lakes, etc. all of which is confusing to the visitor". Wilson's own name was to disappear to avoid duplication, although there is not another Wilson Lake within the Park.

Sunday Lake and Creek - 45°36' 78°24' (lake)

With the opening of the new Visitor Centre in 1993, Sunday Creek will become one of the most familiar features of Algonquin Park. The Creek and its extensive bog will be overlooked by the viewing deck of the Centre.

Sunday Creek drains Sunday Lake, flowing to Norway Lake which flows via Fork Lake and Rock Creek to Rock Lake. Sunday Lake is one of the chain of small lakes (including Kearney, Pond, Little Rock) which leads from the Madawaska River to Opeongo Lake. This canoe route has been in use since before 1826, when it was described by Lt. Briscoe of the Royal Engineers, but the lake names appear first on the G.T.R. map of 1906.

No specific origin for the name Sunday Lake is available. Possibly a party of trippers in the early days of the Park spent a Sunday there, as it was often the practice not to travel on that day. The trip logs of Superintendent Bartlett and early rangers frequently include the note: "Sunday we stayed quietly in camp".

Sunnyside - 45°43' 78°23'

The name was given by John Dennison and his family to the farm which they established on Opeongo Lake, on the left shore just north of the narrows, in the 1870's.

After John Dennison was killed by a bear in 1881, the family moved and the farm was taken over by a lumber company to be operated as a depot farm. While the clearing is still clearly visible from the lake, no buildings remain. After the establishment of the Park some of the timbers from those buildings were used to build a ranger cabin south of the narrows; this cabin became known as the Sunnyside Cabin. (Saunders 1947)

Swan Lake - 45°30' 78°43'

Dickson, during his survey of Peck Township in 1880, called this lake Rainy Lake; no doubt he encountered a spell of bad weather when he was surveying in the vicinity. Because of confusion with Rainy (now Rain) Lake near the western boundary of the Park, the name gradually became "Little Rainy Lake". But the designation Swan Lake was also used from early times; it appears on the G.T.R. map of the Park of 1906. Strangely, Dr. Bell left the lake un-named on his map of 1908, although he gave names to many smaller lakes.

The name probably was suggested by the shape of the lake, particularly the gracefully curved bay near the west end, which resembles a swan's neck. If real swans are not found on the lake, it is at least the haunt of Herring Gulls each summer.

(Camp) Tamakwa - 45°31' 78°44'

A childrens' camp on Tea Lake established in 1937 by the late Lou Handler of Detroit. The name is a contraction of an

Algonquian expression for "beaver eating wood".

Tamarack Lake - 45°47' 78°35'
Named for a common tree of Algonquin wetlands (*Larix laricina*).

Tanamakoon Lake - 45°32' 78°38'
The lake takes its name from the girls' camp established on it in 1925 by Mary G. Hamilton of Toronto (Hamilton 1958). Miss Hamilton chose the Indian name Tanamakoon, a greeting which may be translated "Hail fellow, well met". The name was applied to the lake on the "Algonquin" map sheet of 1934.

Previously, at least from 1896, the lake was known as "White's Lake", a name derived either from Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands at the time of the Park's formation, or from the White family of Ottawa who were connected with the lumber industry and were early cottagers on Cache Lake (see Wahbahmini Island).

Still earlier, John Snow (Snow 1855) showed it as "Mistake Lake" on his map, probably because he missed the main inlet of the Madawaska River, which he was ascending, and was led toward Little Island Lake.

Tannin Lake - See Bartlett Lake.

Taylor Statten - 45°34' 78°42
From about 1947 until the end of train service in 1959, the railway stop formerly known as Sims Pit (see Sim's Lake) was named Taylor Statten because it served as a supply point for the nearby Taylor Statten camps. It thus became one of the very few, if not the only, railway point in Canada to carry a person's full name. Taylor Statten (1882-1956), founder of Camp Ahmek and Camp Wapomeo (q.v.), was a summer resident of the Park from 1912 until his death.

Tea Lake - 45°31' 78°44'
The name appears in the survey of Peck Township by James Dickson in 1880. David Thompson, in 1837, had given the name Canoe Lake to this lake for the same reason that Alexander Murray named the present Canoe Lake in 1853: he paused after ascending the Oxtongue River to build a new canoe.

Dickson gives no explanation for the name. He established his store of supplies for the survey on an island in the lake and some incident in drawing on these to supply his successive camps may have suggested it.

For many years the lake was known as South Tea Lake to distinguish it from the Tea Lake in the northwest of the Park; the latter is now known as North Tea Lake.

Tea Lake - See North Tea Lake.

Tecumseh Lake - 46°05' 78°28'
An example of an Indian word which is not of local origin, the name was applied by the surveyor of Cameron Township in 1884. Tecumseh ("crouching panther") was the Shawnee chief who fought with the British in the War of 1812. He was killed at Moraviantown, near Windsor, in 1813. Tecumseh Lake shares with Gilmour Lake (q.v.) the depression of the Brent meteorite crater.

Teepee Lake - 45°36' 78°44'
Considered by the township surveyor in 1881 to be part of Joe Lake, the lake for many years was known as Buck Lake. As such, the name formed an interesting sequence with Fawn and (Little) Doe Lakes to the north. The name was changed to Teepee Lake in preparation for the publication of the "Algonquin" topographical map of 1934, when many duplications in name were eliminated.

No explanation was given for the choice, but the map-makers may have been influenced by the presence of the romantically named "Camp of the Red Gods" on the west shore of the lake. The camp, which opened in 1931, was an adult camp specializing in arts and crafts. In 1932 it

became the site of Camp Arowhon for boys and girls.

Three Mile Lake - 46°00' 78°55'

The name obviously came from the length of the lake but the precision of the description is remarkable. The distance from the outlet at the northwest end to the portage at the southeast extremity scales three miles on a modern map within the accuracy of measurement.

The lake was named by surveyor James Fitzgerald during his survey of Wilkes Township in 1881.

Tim Lake and River - 45°45' 79°02' (lake)

Two men with the name Tim were active in the very first years of the Park. Tim O'leary was one of the original rangers, who became Chief Ranger. Tim Holland trapped over the region in the years before the establishment of the Park, and had his camp near Butt Lake purchased to be used as a ranger cabin. Holland probably had a closer relationship to the immediate vicinity than did O'leary.(e)

Tim Lake was formerly known as Shoe Lake because of its shape. Tim River was called the Pine River because of the extensive stands of pine along it, and as late as the 1920's a large lumber depot on it was known as Pine River Farm.

Tom Thomson Lake - 45°38' 78°44'

Named (1958) in honour of Tom Thomson (1877-1917) pioneer artist of Algonquin Park, who was drowned in Canoe Lake in July 1917.

A move to have a lake in Algonquin Park named after Thomson was started by the Canadian Federation of Artists in 1946. The proposal was strongly supported by the late Mark Robinson, at that time retired Park Ranger and Acting Superintendent. It was Robinson who proposed that this lake, formerly known as Blackbear Lake, would be appropriate to carry the name (a). Thomson travelled and painted over much of the area surrounding Canoe Lake and there is no reason to believe that Tom Thomson Lake was in any way special to him.

Tonakela Lake - 45°32' 78°46'

Named at the request of the Taylor Statten Camps in 1931. Tonakela was the Indian name adopted by Mrs. Taylor Statten; it signifies "the unselfish one".

Taylor Statten suggested that Tea Lake would be suitable for re-naming as Tonakela (at one time it was considered as a site for the girls' camp, Wapomeo), but it was felt that the name "Tea Lake" had been too long in usage to change.(a)

Towinee Lake - 45°49' 78°58'

(Algonquian): Trade (b)

(Lake) Travers - 45°58' 78°03'

Alexander Shirreff in 1829 reported that this lake was already known as Lake Traverse. In subsequent years maps showed it as Lake Traverse, Lake Travers or, as on a CNR map of 1917, as Lac à Travers. For a few years the latter form was used also for the adjacent railway station. The recent (1989) adoption of Lake Travers as official reflects the local pronunciation: "Travair". The form Lac à Travers may give the clue to the origin of the name: that the long direction of the lake lies across the trend of the Petawawa River and its bounding hills.

A theory for the lake's name that has been quoted is that the shores of the lake were a source for long, straight "traverses" of pine used in the construction of rafts when timber was driven down the Ottawa. But Shirreff's reference, together with the fact that he did not report any lumbering in the vicinity in 1829, makes this unlikely.

Treefrog Lake - 45°40' 78°41'

Named after the Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*) whose voice is a familiar feature of Algonquin, particularly in the spring.(1973)

Trout Lake - 45°44' 78°41'

There have been many Trout Lakes in

Algonquin Park, and this lake has had a number of name changes. Because of its physical connection to Big Trout (formerly White Trout) Lake, it was originally called Little White Trout Lake. The name was shortened to White Lake, probably to recognize Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands at the time of the Park's creation, whose name may have previously been given to Tanamakoon Lake. With the elimination of duplication by changes in name of other Trout Lakes (e.g. to Radiant Lake), this lake has reverted to simply Trout Lake, expressing its relationship to Big Trout Lake. See White Lake.

Trout Lake - See Radiant Lake.

Turcotte Lake - 45°47' 77°45'
The name first appeared on a map of 1944 and was probably that of former riverman and Park Ranger Leonard Turcotte. Of his log-driving abilities, old timers claimed that his skill must have been learned as an infant. As a ranger he was for many years responsible for the Rain Lake-Butt Lake region and known to many canoe trippers.

Turtle Club - 45°58' 78°04'
Few traces remain on the ground of this one-time fishing club on Lake Travers, but the name is of interest. The log club-house was built in 1933, on leased land, by the descendants of J.R. Booth. The name was taken from the shape of one of Booth's registered log marks, a turtle seen from above. To maintain the theme, the building itself was turtle-shaped, with small wings angled off each corner of a large central portion.
The lease was given up in 1973, the building dismantled and removed in 1978.(c)

Turtle Lake - See Head Lake.

Turtle, or Turtlestone, Rock (Catfish Lake) 45°36' 78°33'
The rock, about 2 metres by 1.5 metres, supported by three smaller rocks, is named for its obvious resemblance to a turtle and has been a landmark to passing travellers from time immemorial. According to Ottelyn Addison, the rock had a special significance as a shrine to the Indians, who often left gifts on the islet.

(Lake of) Two Rivers - 45°35' 78°29'
The origin of the name is apparent to anyone travelling upstream by canoe: two branches of the Madawaska River enter into the west end of the lake, a short distance apart. This feature was noted by surveyor John Snow when he mapped the Madawaska River in 1854 (Snow 1855) and gave the lake the name which has remained to this day.

Vanishing Pond - 45°39' 78°41'
The name was chosen because the pond has been known to become almost dry in some years. (1973)

Varley Lake - 46°00' 78°35'
Artist Frederick H. Varley (1881-1969) was an original member of the Group of Seven. He painted in the Park in 1914 and 1915. (1973)

(Lac) Vert - See Brain Lake.

Wabamimi Lake - 46°04' 78°21'
(Algonquian): White dove or pigeon (b)

Wabanah Lake - 45°50' 79°00'
(Algonquian): Daylight, or east (b)

Wabasso Lake - 45°38' 78°30'
(Algonquian): Rabbit (b)

Wabe Lake - 45°48' 78°06'
(Algonquian): White (b)
The name, however, is shortened from the oldest on record (G.T.R. 1906 map): Wabe-no-wusk: white grass.

Wabewawa (Wabewa) Lake - See Ravenau Lake.

Wabik Lake - 45°34' 78°26'
(Algonquian): Rock (b)
This narrow lake was almost obliterated by the construction of Highway 60. It is not named on the Canoe Route Map, but the rock may be seen, south of the highway, east of Kearney Lake.

Wahbahmini Island (Cache Lake) - 45°33' 78°35'
"White Island" was, early in this century, the summer home of the White family of Ottawa, who were in the lumber trade. It is possible that the former name of Tanamakoon Lake (q.v.) came from this family also.

Wahwahtaysee Lake - 45°59' 78°51'
(Algonquian): Firefly (b)

Wapomeo Island (Canoe Lake) - 45°33' 78°43'
Named for the girls' camp established by Taylor Statten in 1924. The name, selected by Statten's friend and advisor, Judge James Edmund Jones, means "bluebirds of happiness".
The camp was originally located on Little Wapomeo Island, a kilometre to the north. It moved to the larger island in 1930.

Waskigomog Lake - See North Tea Lake.

Waterthrush Lake - 45°52' 78°37'
Named after the common Park bird, actually a warbler, the Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). (1973)

Watson Lake - 45°16' 78°12'
Named after the Watson brothers who trapped in the area in the winter and were employed in the summer as tower rangers at Bruton fire tower, a few miles to the south.(d)

Waubuno Island (Cache Lake) - 45°33' 78°35'
The island (sometimes written Waubeno) takes its name from Camp Waubuno ("rising sun") a very early camp for boys. Established in 1908, it was in fact Algonquin Park's first camp, and was located on this island (Addison 1974).

Waymuk Lake - 45°57' 78°29'
(Algonquian): Beaver! (b)
(An alternative spelling).

Wehawe Lake - 45°49' 78°50'
(Algonquian): Ducks (b)

Wendigoes Lake - 45°58' 78°26'
(Algonquian): Little Windigo (b)
(cf. Windigo Lake)

Wenona Lake - 45°41' 78°50'
(Algonquian): Maiden (b)

West Bonnechère Lake - See McKaskill Lake.

Whiskey Jack Lake - 45°53' 78°42'
The name, which goes back at least to 1906, is the woodsman's term for the Gray Jay, a characteristic Park bird. The name Whiskey Jack was derived from the Indian name for the bird: wiskédjak, a word which conveyed the idea of the bird as the embodiment of a spirit. An alternative form of the Indian word, wiskatjan, was sometimes rendered "whiskey-john". This is our only bird for which the Indian name is used as a common unofficial name.

Whiskey Rapids (Oxtongue River) - 45°29' 78°46'
These rapids are the first on the Oxtongue River below the dam (formerly fall) at the outlet of Tea Lake. While there are legends of lumbermen losing a barrel of whiskey here, the name pre-dates lumbering. Dickson (1886) refers to the rapids by this name, while stating that there was no lumbering on the Oxtongue River above Oxtongue Lake. It is possible that the name comes simply from the appearance of the foaming, brownish water of the Oxtongue.

Whistle Bay (Burntroot Lake) and Lake - 45°52' 78°42' (lake)

The late Jerry Kennedy, one time foreman for the McLachlin Brothers Lumber Co. and later Deputy Chief Ranger, recalled a logger by the name of Whistle who worked in the area (a). However, the usual spelling of that surname, in eastern Canada, is "Whissel".

There is another possible explanation for the name. For many years, early in this century, a steam-driven "alligator" operated on Burntroot Lake, towing booms of logs. As there was a large lumber camp on the shore of Whistle Bay, the sound of the alligator's whistle must often have been heard, echoing between the hills.

The alligator was eventually pulled out on shore, a few miles south, near the site of Barnet Depot.

White Lake - 45°30' 78°30'

Named after Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands at the time of the formation of Algonquin Park. White's name had previously been associated with Trout Lake and, before that, Tanamakoon Lake. (1973)

White Partridge Creek and Lake - 45°50' 78°06' (lake)

The name appeared on a plan of the Petawawa watershed by surveyor A. S. Forrest in 1869 (Forrest 1869). "White Partridge" suggests "Ptarmigan", birds of the grouse family whose plumage in winter is dominantly white. The breeding range of ptarmigan is in the far north, but during severe winters incursions of Willow Ptarmigan into Southern Ontario have been reported, although not in Algonquin Park.

Whitethroat Lake - 45°44' 78°44'

The shortened name of the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) whose call is one of the most familiar of Algonquin bird songs. (1973).

White Trout Lake - See Big Trout Lake.

Whitney Lake - 45°34' 78°16'

Named after E. C. Whitney, part owner and managing director of the St. Anthony Lumber Co., which had its mill in the town of Whitney. The company built a spur railway from J.R. Booth's Canada Atlantic Railway at Whitney to Opeongo Lake; the alignment is today followed in part by Highway 60 and the side road to Opeongo.

Whitson Lake and Creek - 46°00' 77°42' (lake)

Whitson Lake is an expansion of the Petawawa River in the northeast corner of the Park; Whitson Creek, a few kilometres west, drains into Lake Travers. The name appears on the plan of survey of Bronson Township in 1888 and is most probably after J. F. Whitson, who was to have a long career as surveyor and land commissioner with the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. A township in northern Ontario was named after him in 1907. At the time of the 1888 survey he was probably an assistant. (See Rorke Lake).

Wib Lake - 45°58' 78°58'

"Wib" Behan was a ranger on the Park staff during the 1930's. (See Behan Lake).

Wilkes Lake - See Manitou Lake.

Wilson's Lake - See Sunbeam Lake.

Windigo Lake - 46°08' 78°17'

(Algonquian): Evil spirit or cannibal monster (b)

The above is the spelling adopted by the Ontario Geographic Names Board. On some maps the form "Wendigo" has appeared. The adopted form is the earliest recorded (1866) and conforms to the Indian pronounication.

Jenness (1935) wrote: "The most dreaded of all supernatural beings that are evil or hostile to man is the Windigo, a personification of the starvation and craving for flesh that so often befell the Ojibwa in the later months of winter".

Shirreff (1831) on his trip of 1829, travelled from Deux Rivières on the Ottawa to Radiant Lake through Windigo and North Depot Lakes, which he described as "pretty enough, but all around denotes barrenness".

Windy Lake - See Axton Lake.

Wolf Howl Pond - 45°35' 78°41'
The site was frequently used for the highly-successful public wolf howls of the Park interpretive programme. (1973)

Wolf Lake - See Lupus Lake.

Wonassay Lake - 45°52' 78°11'
(Algonquian): To make an error (b)

Xantippe Lake - 45°48' 78°36'
This tiny lake, now almost dry and not shown on the Canoe Route Map, was graced with a classical name on the G.T.R. map of 1906 and some later maps. Xantippe was the wife of Socrates, notorious as a shrew. One can only speculate on the circumstances that led some scholarly camper to choose the name.

Yellow Birch Lake - 45°51' 78°53'
The Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) is an important tree throughout the western hardwoods of Algonquin Park, often attaining a very large size. (1973)

York River - 45°13' 78°10'
The York River is fairly small within Algonquin Park, but it develops into an important tributary of the Madawaska River south of the Park boundary.

The name "York Branch" (of the Madawaska) appears on a map of the Madawaska River by Duncan McDonnell in 1847. While no explanation has been given for the term, it may well relate to the fact that the York River had been descended by two parties of Royal Engineers, in 1818 and 1827, while seeking a route from the vicinity of York (re-named Toronto in 1834) to the Ottawa (Murray 1963). McDonnell could therefore have considered the "York Branch" as a route to "York".

Alexander Murray in his exploration of 1853 (Murray 1857) was apparently unaware of the name York. He referred to the river by its Indian name: Shawashkong, or river that flows through large marshes.

Other Algonquin Park Publications

This technical bulletin is only one of many publications published in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources by the Friends of Algonquin Park. The Friends is an independent registered charitable organization with a volunteer board of directors and was established in 1983 to assist the Park with its educational and interpretive programs.

The following is a list of other Friends' publications available at our two bookstores (located at the Park Museum and the Pioneer Logging Exhibit) or by writing to the address below.

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